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KAT
Smith

S

D ART;

UNT

D REMARKABLE

nble, and Mineral
Buildings, and
nts:

Works of established
of modern Travellers.

MITH,

D MIRROR, &c. &c.

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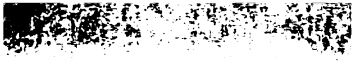
You find
ns'd?"

ERNOSTER-ROW; J.
CH-YARD; VERNOR
ST, PATERNOSTER-
IONERS-COURT.



THE

WONDERS

OF

TURE AND ART;

OR,

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF

EVER IS MOST CURIOUS AND REMARKABLE

IN

THE WORLD;

r relating to its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral ductions, or to the Manufactures, Buildings, and Inventions of its Inhabitants:

l from Historical and Geographical Works of established ty, and illustrated with the Discoveries of modern Travellers.

By the Rev. THOMAS SMITH,

of the UNIVERSAL ATLAS, SACRED MIRROR, &c. &c.

"Review these numerous scenes, at once survey
Nature's extended face, then Sceptics say,
In this wide field of wonders, can you find
No art discover'd, and no end design'd?"

VOL. X.

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1804.

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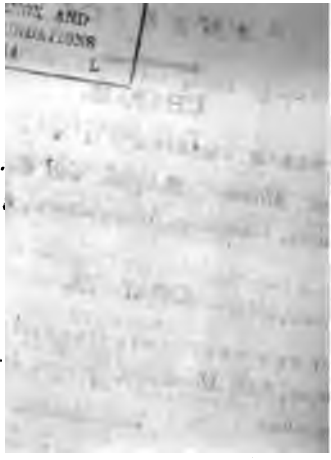

CONTENTS.

PART IV.

AMERICA.

CHAP. II.

NORTH AMERICA 1
ms, Manners, Religion, and Government ib.
erce, Inventions, Manufactures, &c. . . 61

CHAP. III.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS . . . 80
te, Soil, Mountains, Springs, Lakes, &c. . 81
ables 132
uls 163
lings, &c. 187
erce, Fisheries, &c. 199

NEW DISCOVERIES.

CHAP. I.

THE OTAHEITEAN ISLANDS . . . 209
rical Account of the Discovery . . . . ib.

39 X677

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

WONDERS
OF
NATURE AND ART.

CHAP. II.

OF NORTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

Customs, Manners, Religion, and Government.

ETWEEN Hudson's Bay and California, there several tribes of Indians, some of whom known to Europeans, particularly the *Ne-aw-a* Indians, the *Assinne pætucs*, the Fall ans, the *Sassuees*, the Black feet Indians, the d Indians, and the *Paegans*.—These are es given by themselves; and there are Spanish rs settled among them from the other side of ntinent, making their inland excursions from rnia, as the English do from Canada and Britain.

usual dress of these Indians consists of a stockings, made of pliable leather; a sort jacket with sleeves of the same kind, and a drest buffalo-skin. Young men dress ir in different forms, and paint their faces g to their fancies; but older persons e their hair or paint their faces. A dress

... since he had been used to
could not travel with the same ease
country abounds with innumerable
deer, elks, and buffaloes, they frequ
great slaughter among them, from a
opinion that the more they kill, the mor
to kill; and to this notion they are enth
bigotted, though they sometimes find th
it to their cost, suffering occasionally
treme hunger through it, that parents l
reduced to the sad necessity of devou
own offspring. Yet they have a philos
reconciles all this, and a degree of compos
not to most men. An Indian after bei
whole day upon the hunt, exposed to the
winds, without any thing to satisfy the
nature, comes home, warms himself at
smokes a few pipes of tobacco, and then
rest, as calm ...

he country they inhabit is very wild and un-
vated, but not so much as that which they chuse
unting. It is a long march to reach it, and
carry on their backs all they want for five or
onths, through ways so frightful, that one
d scarcely suppose any thing but wild beasts
d come there. In the hunting season, they
mp on a certain spot, erecting a temporary
, with poles fixed in the snow, and covering
ith bark in a conical form.—The erecting
ese cabins is the work only of half an hour.
snow heaped around them, forms a sort of
which the winds cannot penetrate, and under
helter of this wall, the poor inmates sleep on
dle of pine branches as sweetly as on a bed
wn.

these expeditions, the Indians are followed by
at number of dogs, which are remarkably
ul, and, for the most part, are bold and skilful
rs. Their masters taking little care to feed
, they are always very lean ; and having little
n their backs, they are so sensible of the cold,
f they cannot get at a fire, they will lie down
the first Indian whom they approach.

e Indians rely much upon physiognomy, and
ps there are no men in the world who are
judges of it; for they study only pure nature
ave none of that respect for certain individuals
so frequently seduces civilized nations.
from the considerations of interest and ambi-
the equality of conditions is by no means es-
l to the support of their society. They have,
ps, less delicacy of sentiment than the polished
f Europe, but they have certainly more just-

The blessed influences of religion alone can
the amiable qualities of this people to per-

spectators are little more calm. They
a thousand contortions, talk to the bones,
d the genius of the adverse party with
tions; and if all this prove ineffectual
er their luck, they break up the assembly
oint a new trial.

netimes happens, that these parties of play
le by order of the physician, or at the
of a sick person in hopes of a cure. There
no more for this purpose than a dream
or the other, which is always regarded as
r of some spirit. They then prepare them-
or play with a great deal of care; assem-
several nights, to try who has the luckiest
onsult their genii, and fast, in order to
avourable dreams; and he whose dream
sed most favourable is appointed to stand
m who holds the dish.—At this game,
ans will frequently hazard all they possess,
y will not quit it till they are completely
even of the furniture of their little

game of straws is played thus: Two
and one small reeds, about the size of a
straw and six inches long, are shuffled
; and the players after many contortions
okings of their genii, separate them into
rcels of ten each, and one of eleven.
ne then draws a parcel, and he who gets
ntaining eleven straws, wins the point
n; the whole game is sixty or eighty.

game of the bat is played with a ball, and
ks, ending in a kind of racket. Two
e set up at a certain distance, according
umber of players, as bounds. The players
divided into two bands, each having a

... night approaches, they
a large cabin, and set up several post
in the middle of which sit the music
a packet of down of various colours
to every post. The young women v
of coloured down in their bosoms,
the company are dancing, a young
out of the ring from time to time, take
posts a little of the down of whic
he admires has some in her bosom, an
it on his head, appoints her a place o
rous.

Another dance, called the *fire danc*
ormed by five or six women to the sound
nd a chichikoué, which is a sort of
ontaining some pebbles, in the man
ittle. The dancers assemble in a cabi
ght, and having ranged themselves
ith their arms

emale singers have a very pretty effect.—
art of keeping the burning coal in their
is is a profound secret; but it appears, that
ese occasions they rub the inside of their
s with a particular plant.

eir other dances are military, and one of
in particular may be called a military
—The warriors are the performers, and it
instituted merely to give them an oppor-
of publishing their warlike atchievments.
calumet being decorated with feathers,
t up in a conspicuous place, the musicians
aced around it; and at a little distance a
erected, on which, at the end of every
, a warrior gives a stroke with his hatchet,
epeats some of his most noble exploits:
aving received the applause of his auditors,
mes his place and the dance is renewed.

dance of discovery is performed by one
nd is a natural representation of all that
in a military expedition. At first he ad-
slowly into the midst of the place, where he
s for some time motionless; after which he
nts the setting out of the warriors, the
, the order of encamping, &c. He goes
he discovery, makes his approach, and stops
breath; then all on a sudden he takes
the company as prisoner, makes a show
cking another man's brains out, levels
at a third, and afterwards begins running
l his might, to represent a retreat. Then
presses, by different cries, the various
ns of his mind during his last campaign;
ishes by reciting all the brave actions he
formed in war.

re are other dances of a more simple nature,

ments, which are generally c
of applause; but if any in
boast of feats he never perfor
for some of the company to b
dirt, saying, "We do this to h
the first time you meet an en
pale."—This dance is invar
night.

Among some of the Indian t
the dance of the bull; in whic
several circles, and the musici
the middle. The dancers do
but every one carries in his h
buckler. All the circles turn d
caper extremely high; yet th
good time and measure.—From
chief of a family presents his
covered with a bull's hide; and
strike upon it, he recounts som
Then he cuts a piece of toba
where some is

Christianity, is performed with great super-
ion.

It is always a war-chief who fixes the time of
chace and has the care of inviting the hunters.
is invitation is made with great ceremony, and
lways followed by a rigid fast, in order to
uce their genii to discover the places where
y may find many bears; some of them indeed
even cut their flesh in several parts of their
lies, and practise many other austerities, to
der their genii more propitious: they do
, however, ask assistance to conquer the
mals, but wish only to be told where to find
m.

The fast having been duly kept, and the place of
ting appointed, they assemble at a feast,
ere the chief relates his prowess at former
tings; and when the repast is finished they
ke a solemn invocation to the manes of the
mals previously killed. Then they begin their
rch, amid the acclamations of a whole village;
the chace among these people is accounted so
ourable an employment that the alliance of
ood hunter is generally preferred to that of a
ous warrior.

When the hunters think they have arrived at
lace where a great number of bears are con-
led, they form a circle of a quarter of a league
circumference, and gradually draw nearer and
rer, till at length they close quite in upon the
mals and take them.—When a bear is killed,
hunter puts the end of his lighted pipe into
teeth, blows into the bowl, and thus filling the
th of the animal with smoke, conjures its
it to bear him no malice, and not to oppose
n his future huntings. But as no answer is

ed by the Indians; but the greate
these animals are taken in pounds
either of a square or circular form,
the fancy of the tribes by whom t
structed. The square ones are compo
laid one upon another to the height o
feet, each square side being fifty feet
that side where the animals are to en
of earth is raised with an easy desce
be on a level with the top of the en
the other side of the square. Severa
of trees are then placed, in a straight
the raised bank to the distance of
and ten feet, the lines spreading contin
each other, so as to be two hundred
at the distance of one hundred feet
pound. These lines of trees are lengt
by a number of poles about fifteen feet h
a piece of buffalo dung on the top of eac
a certain number of men lie concealed
skins, to drive the animals in a straight
to the pound

carry it to those places where thei s
supposed to walk.

As soon as a sick person expires, the
filled with hideous cries and lamentation
are continued as long as the family can
keep open table; and in the mean time,
body, finely drest and painted, is expos
cabin door, in the posture it is to be lai
tomb.—The custom of some tribes is,
relations of the defunct to fast till the en
funeral: and all this interval is passed i
tations, in treating the visitors, and i
compliments.

The body is carried to the place of s
without much ceremony, but it is depos
little cave, lined with skins, and muc
adorned than any of the cabins, and espe
is taken to cover it in such a manner
earth shall not touch it. A post is then

nd make a fire in it: then some young per-
approach the body, cut out the flesh, in parts
iously marked out, and throw them into the
together with the bowels. During this
d operation, the female relatives walk round
who are engaged in it, exhorting them to
lete what they have undertaken.—The in-
ent is followed by presents to the afflicted
y, and the ceremony is terminated, as among
ncient Pagans, by songs and shouts of vic-

It must be observed, however, that the
ons of the deceased bear no part in these
ings, but observe, even after the obsequies,
y strict mourning.

ere are three nations of Indians in California
speak three distinct languages, but they
l nearly similar in appearance, being well
d, robust, vigorous, and of a healthy coun-
ce. The males, whether children or adults,
nost entirely naked in all parts of the pe-
a; but there is some diversity in the orna-
used by each nation. In the southern parts,
decorate their heads with strings of pearl,
d with their hair and interwoven with
feathers, the whole forming a very curious
ent. The nation of Loretto generally wear
oming girdle round their waists, and a
s fillet of net-work on their foreheads;
ich some add a sort of neck-cloth, orna-
d with tolerable imitations of small round
which bear some resemblance to a rosary.
Cochines of the north usually wear their
ort, and have a kind of diadem formed of
l bands of nacar; to compose which they
tach the mother of pearl from the shell,
a fine polish on both sides, and divide it

these animals are taken in pound
either of a square or circular form
the fancy of the tribes by whom
structed. The square ones are comp
laid one upon another to the height
feet, each square side being fifty fe
that side where the animals are to
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be on a level with the top of the
the other side of the square. Sev
of trees are then placed, in a straig
the raised bank to the distance
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at the distance of one hundred f
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a certain number of men lie conceal
skins, to drive the animals in a strai
to the pound.

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d, the men who are placed at the bottom of
pole shake their skins, and frighten them
till at length they are driven up the bank
he pound; where, falling headlong, some
their necks, some their backs, and others
legs, and the confusion within becomes
neral, that none of them can make an
e.

re are few people that have less need of
than the Indians of North America; for
re not only, for the most part, of a healthy
us constitution, but the gout, gravel, stone,
xy, and many other European diseases are
unknown to them. If they are at any
indisposed they apply to their jugglers,
re, at best, no better than quacks, and have
ular method of not being answerable for
. As soon as they perceive a patient has
mptoms of death, they never fail to pre-
things too difficult to be put in execution;
t they can always excuse themselves by
, that their orders were not punctually
ed.—Some persons forsake the diseased
the doctors give them over, and let them
th hunger and thirst; and there are others
hinder the distortion of the features in
persons, close their eyes and mouth when
ee them in the last agonies.

withstanding these people show so little
ent in their manner of treating the sick,
behave towards the dead with a degree of
ness and respect which cannot be too much
ed.—Some mothers have been known to
he bodies of their children for years, fre-
y opening their coffins to change their
and even depriving themselves of food so

...ons of the defunct to fast till t
funeral: and all this interval is pas
tations, in treating the visitors, a
compliments.

The body is carried to the place
without much ceremony, but it is c
little cave, lined with skins, and
adorned than any of the cabins, and
is taken to cover it in such a man
earth shall not touch it. A post is
over the grave, and a number of thing
it, in token of esteem for the decea
provisions are also brought to the spo
mornings, and are supposed to be ea
spirit of the deceased; though in real
devoured by dogs and other animals.

When any one dies in hunting, his
posed on a high scaffold till the depa
companions ...

pit, and make a fire in it: then some young
sons approach the body, cut out the flesh, in
previously marked out, and throw them into
fire, together with the bowels. During
horrid operation, the female relatives walk ro
those who are engaged in it, exhorting them
complete what they have undertaken.—The
terment is followed by presents to the afflict
family, and the ceremony is terminated, as amo
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relations of the deceased bear no part in thes
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There are three nations of Indians in California
who speak three distinct languages, but they
are all nearly similar in appearance, being well
formed, robust, vigorous, and of a healthy coun-
tenance. The males, whether children or adults,
go almost entirely naked in all parts of the pe-
ninsula; but there is some diversity in the orna-
ments used by each nation. In the southern parts,
they decorate their heads with strings of pearl,
braided with their hair and interwoven with
small feathers, the whole forming a very curious
ornament. The nation of Loretto generally wear
becoming girdle round their waists, and a
urious fillet of net-work on their foreheads;
which some add a sort of neck-cloth, orna-
ented with tolerable imitations of small round
uits, which bear some resemblance to a rosary.
he Cochines of the north usually wear their
r short, and have a kind of diadem formed of
egal bands of nacar; to compose which they
detach the mother of pearl from the shell,
e it a fine polish on both sides, and divide it

into small pieces, which are afterwards perfu
for the convenience of stringing.

The garments of the women consist of
pieces, two of which form a petticoat, rea
from the girdle to the feet, and the third a s
cloak, which covers the body from the shoul
These pieces, which are made from palm thr
are not woven, but fastened at the top
fringes, and hang down in thick skains and
The Indian women of Cape San Lucas wear
hair long, loose, and spread on their should
but their head-dress, like that of all the
women of California, consists of a piece of
work, made with great ingenuity.—The wo
of the northern parts wear meaner garm
being covered only from the waist to the k
and their petticoat, which is made of thin p
of sedge, cut off at the knots, and fastene
gether with threads, merely serves to hide
nakedness, without defending them from
inclemencies of the weather.

The houses of the Californians make no b
appearance than their habits. Those of
rancheria or village, are merely wretched
situated near some water, and when there
necessity of removing to other places in qu
subsistence, the inhabitants easily shift
station. Wherever they stop, they shelter t
selves under the trees, from the scorching h
the sun by day, and the coldness of the
night. In severe winters they live in cav
which they either dig themselves, or find i
sides of the mountains; and it is a remar
fact, that they obstinately refuse to reside in
comfortable dwellings, which have been er
for them by the missionaries.

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e Californians admit of a plurality of wives, provide for the family, and procure a sufficiquantity of fruits from the woods to keep husbands in good humour; for if once they discarded no other man will take them.—ery is accounted a capital crime, except at stivals and wrestling matches among the ieras, when it is the privilege of the vic- Among the Cochines of the north, how- scarcely any such excesses are known, and ionary, speaking of his district, says, that t all the freedoms of these Indians, de- ury and illegal amours are very rarely

e manner of negociating marriages in the n of Loretto, which inhabits the middle part lifornia, is to present the bride with a batea g, her acceptance of it denotes her consent; n her presenting the man with a net for his , the marriage is confirmed. In the other ns the agreement is concluded at an enter- ent to which the lover invites the whole iera; but after all this solemnity of con- , the slightest motive sometimes annuls it. e time of gathering the pitahayas is the ge of the Californians, and they celebrate it particular mirth and rejoicings. "The pitahaya months," says Salva Tierra, "re- le the carnival in some parts of Europe, the men are, in a great measure, stupefied ad. At this time the whole nation give selves up to feastings, dancings, and buffoo- s; in which whole nights are frequently . The actors are chosen for their talents of tion, and, for the most part, acquit them- tolerably well.

As practice naturally produces perfecti
excellence in dancing is not to be wonder
being their principal occupation in time o
They dance at their weddings; on any g
cess in hunting or fishing; at the birth of
at a plentiful harvest; at a victory ov
enemies; and on every other occasion
they annex any idea of importance. To t
tivities the ranchieras usually invite one
and likewise send challenges for wrestlin
ing, running, and other trials of stren
agility; to which whole weeks and mo
sometimes devoted.

The chief characteristics of the Californ
want of reflection, inconstancy, abhorr
labour, an inordinate love of pleasure; and
a total want of every thing which rend
inventive, tractable, and useful to hims
society. It is in vain to represent to t
future advantages which will result fro
making such and such exertions; the re
means and ends being beyond the reach
faculties; nor have they the least idea of
such intentions as will procure some futu
or avert impending evil. Their will is pr
nate to their faculties; and all their passio
in a very confined sphere. Equally free fr
rice and ambition they seem to have no
yond that of procuring food for the pres
and enjoying their most favourite amusem

The hatred and revenge of these pe
excited by the slightest causes; but they a
appeased, and even without any satisfa
they meet with opposition; for althoug
appear extremely proud of their courage, it
said with truth, that they have not the leas

rue bravery. The most trivial circumstance is
metimes sufficient to daunt them, and when once
y begin to yield, their fear induces them to
op to the basest indignities. But if they happen
gain an advantage, or their enemies become
heartened, they behave in the most haughty and
rbearing manner. It is but justice however, to
erve, that the Californians have few of those
l dispositions for which many of the other
erican Indians are infamous. No strong li-
ors are used among them; and it is only on their
blic festivals that they intoxicate themselves with
smoke of wild tobacco; quarrels are rarely
own among them, their malice and rage being
erved for their enemies; and so far are they
n harshness or cruelty, that nothing can exceed
ir gentleness and peaceable disposition.

All authors agree that hitherto no idolatry has
n found among the Californians; for when the
sionaries first went among them, they neither
rshipped creatures nor images, nor did their ex-
nal performances show the least knowledge of
d; yet it is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that
y had not only some idea of the nature of God,
also some faint glimmerings of the Trinity,
eternal existence of Christ, and other ar-
es of the Christian religion, though mixed
h a great number of absurdities; so that some
iters have been induced to suppose that they
ginally descended from some nation which had
ceived the truths of the Gospel.

They affirm, that there resides in Heaven a
werful being, called *Niparaya*, who created the
th and the sea, who supplies all creatures with
d, and can do whatever he pleases, but is never
n, because he has not a body like man. This

Niparaya has a wife called *Anayicoyondi*, who, like himself, has no body; and he has likewise three sons, one of whom, named *Quanyayp* has been with the southern Indians and instructed them. He was very powerful, and had a great number of men; for he went into the earth, and brought people from thence. At length, the Indians, through hatred, killed him, and at the same time put a wreath of thorns about his head; but though he is dead, he still remains very beautiful and without any corruption, and although, as being dead, he does not speak, he has a bird that speaks for him.—They likewise assert, that in Heaven there are many more inhabitants than on earth, and that formerly there were great wars in that place: A person of eminent power called *Wac Tuparan* rose up against the Supreme Lord Niparaya, and being joined by numerous adherents, dared to stand an engagement with him; but Niparaya immediately stripped the rebellious chief of all his power, hurled him and his followers into a vast cave under the earth; and created the whales in the sea, to be as guards, that the offenders might never quit the place of their confinement.—They add, that Niparaya does not like that people should fight, and that those who die by a spear or an arrow do not go to Heaven: but, on the contrary, Wac Tuparan wishes that all people were continually fighting, because all who are killed in battle go to his cave.

The tenets of the Loretto nation are as follo
They say, that in the north part of He
resides *Gamongo*, "the lord of spirits," w
former ages sent down another spirit
Gayiagwat, to visit the earth: that he

come than he began to sow the land
tahayas, and likewise made the creeks along
ast of the gulf, till he came to a vast
n a spacious creek near Loretto. Here
ided for some time, the inferior spirits,
ndants, supplying him with pitahayas, fish,
her provisions, whilst he was employed
ing vestments for his priests. After some
Guyiaguai continued his visitation, sowing
as, and making creeks along all the coast
Loretto nation; and as a memorial, he
painted table, which the priests make use
eir entertainments.—They add, that the
oon, and the morning and evening stars,
n and women; that every night they
o the western ocean, whence they swim
the way of the east; that the other stars
ts made in Heaven by Guyiaguai and his
nts; and that when they become quenched
sea water, he goes toward the sun to light
gain.

nation of the Cochines believe that there
Heaven a Supreme Being, who signifies
who lives," and that he had a son, whose
nplied perfection. Besides him, they say,
another to whom they also give the ap-
n of Lord; yet when asked how many Lords
e, they answer "One, who made the earth,
s, and all living creatures." They have
e some notion of devils; for they say that
ho lives" created certain beings which re-
against him, and are enemies both to him
nkind; wherefore they are called liars and
rs. They add, that when men die, these
rits come and bury them, that they may not
Supreme Lord.——From these notions,

which, however mingled with absurdities, have an evident connection with many of the truths of the Gospel, it is highly probable that some storm or other accident formerly carried to the coast of California some Europeans, of whom no memory now exists; that these people endeavoured to instil into the Indians the leading doctrines of Christianity; and that their instructions became more and more blended with error till the subjugation of the country by the Spaniards.

The Californian priests are frequently called *hechiceros* or sorcerers, and their supposed commerce with invisible spirits, together with a variety of mystic rites and ceremonies, serves to procure them great authority over their ignorant countrymen. This authority appears most conspicuous at the public feasts; for although the whole consists of eating, drinking, dancing,

tions, pretending to be inspired by certain spir
and in their name denouncing whatever th
frenzy or interest suggests. But whilst the
frantic creatures are haranguing, the other co
tinue feasting and dancing, till they abando
themselves indiscriminately to the gratificatio
of their passions, alike regardless of modesty and
decorum.

At these feasts, the priests do not omit exer-
cising that authority which they owe to the fears
or ignorance of the people, celebrating some as
brave and generous; upbraiding others with cow-
ardice and wickedness, and even commanding
them to expiate their faults by rigid abstinence, or
by clearing the ways along the highest mountains,
for the more easy descent of the visiting spirit
when it comes to see them.

These priests are the only physicians among the
Californians; and their medicines are always
ministered with great ostentation and solemnity.
hen all their prescriptions prove ineffectual, they
emble all the patient's relations, and if he have
aughter or sister, they cut off the little finger
her right hand, pretending that the conse-
nt effusion of blood will either relieve the
s of the dying man or remove from the
y all sorrow for his death. Then are intro-
l all the inhabitants of the rancheria, who,
acquainted with their neighbour's desperate
ion, set up a confused howling, occasionally
g their faces; whilst the women increase
ror of the scene by their passionate cries
lamations.

howling being ended, the patient requests
rs to suck and blow him, in the same
as the physician had previously done.

This is by filling a stone tube with tobacc
plying one end of it to the part affecte
then, with their mouth at the other end,
times sucking up the smoke, at others bl
it through the tube with all their force.
office is performed by every person p
es this and the strength of their cries are acc
the strongest proofs of affection. The
then thrust their hands into the sick man's
pretending to pluck death forcibly out of his
and the women give him several smart s
in order to rouse him; till at length th
wretch breathes his last, and is taken out
burnt or buried as is most convenient. Th
ral is performed without any preparatio
with little ceremony, except that of burn
burying with the deceased all his utensils;
little do they enquire into the reality of a
death previously to the burning or interme
the missionaries have sometimes discove
person on the funeral pile with evide
mains of life, and have snatched them fr
pending destruction.

The government of the Californians can
supposed to exceed the narrow limits o
capacity, there being among them neither di
of lands nor complaints of illegal intrusions.
nation consists of several ranchieras, more
in number according to the fertility of the so
each ranchiera consists of several families,
by the ties of consanguinity; but when th
sionaries first came among them, neither th
chieras nor the nations appeared to have a
gular chief, to whom they paid tribute or obed
We have already observed that the priest
ssed considerable authority, but this was on

festivals, or during the time of sickness or
ncidents, which excited the fear or super-
veneration of the populace. All the fami-
a ranchiera seemed to govern themselves
ing to their own fancy; and even the na-
bedience from children to their parents was
ttle, after the former were able to provide
nselves. In some of the ranchieras, how-
ie missionaries found one or two persons
ve orders for gathering the products of the
directed the fisheries, and headed the mili-
peditions, in case of a quarrel with any other
This dignity was not obtained by descent,
y, nor election; but the necessity of ap-
for instruction to one or more, on some
n exigency, rendered it natural that he who
e most valiant, expert, or eloquent, should
moted to the command; yet his authority
nited to certain terms, imposed by the fancy
se who quietly submitted to him. This
conducted his people to the forests and sea-
in quest of food; sent and received messages
from the neighbouring ranchieras; spirited
p to the revenge of injuries, whether real or
, received from other nations; and headed
n all their ravages and depredations. But
other particulars, every man was entire
of his own liberty.

r this ample description of the customs,
rs, religion and government of the Indians
th America, it seems proper to take some
of the civilized inhabitants of the United
who now bid fair to attain a very consider-
nk among the nations of the earth, both
respect to their numbers, opulence, and
attainments.—The inhabitants of New

England are, for the most part, of English descent; and it is owing to this circumstance and to the general attention paid to education, that the English language has been preserved among them in great purity. Some travellers, indeed, have observed that a New Englander may be easily known by the flat drawling manner in which he pronounces certain words; but this observation seems to apply principally to the peasantry; and, in that sense, the same may be said of a Pennsylvanian, a Virginian, or a Carolinian, for all have some phrases and modes of pronunciation peculiar to themselves. But, as Dr. Morse justly observes, "Men of eminence in the several learned professions ought to be considered as forming the standard of pronunciation for their respective states; and not that class of people who have imbibed the habit of using a number of ridiculous phrases, and who likewise pronounce badly."

The New Englanders are, in general, tall, stout, and well proportioned. Their education, laws, and situation, serve to inspire them with high notions of liberty; and they glory in professing that spirit of freedom which induced their ancestors to brave the dangers of the ocean and the hardships of settling a wilderness. A law respecting the descent of estates which are generally held in fee simple, is the chief foundation and protection of their liberty. By this law, the possessions of a father are equally divided among all his children excepting the eldest son, who has a double portion and thus a happy mediocrity is preserved among the people, which removes temptations to luxury and forms them to habits of temperance and sobriety; at the same time that their ind

l economy exempt them from the inconve-
ences of want.

From the general establishment of schools and
extensive circulation of newspapers in this
ntry, there is scarcely an adult to be found who
not both read and write; and every township is
nished with men capable of conducting the
airs of their town with judgment and discretion.
e people from their childhood form habits of
nvassing public affairs, and imbibe a thirst after
owledge which leads them to be very inquisitive.
A very considerable part of the people, says Dr.
orse, have either too much or too little learning
make peaceable subjects. They know enough,
wever, to think they know a great deal, when in
ct they know but little. Each man has his in-
pendent system of politics; and each assumes a
ctatorial office. Hence originates that restless,
igious, complaining spirit which forms a dark
ade in the character of New Englandmen."

Previously to the late war, the sabbath was
served in New England with peculiar strictness;
o unnecessary travelling, secular business, visit-
g, nor diversions being allowed on that sacred
ay; but the people considered it as consecrated
divine worship, and were generally punctual
nd serious in their attendance upon it. Since the
ar, greater freedoms have been allowed; but
ere is still one distinguishing characteristic in the
eligious character of the New Englanders which
e must not omit; and that is the custom of
nually celebrating fasts and thanksgivings. In
e spring, the several governors appoint a day to
religiously observed in fasting, prayer, and
milliation, throughout their respective states;
d in autumn, after harvest, new proclamations

are issued, appointing a day of public th
for the blessings received in the co
preceding year.—This pious custom
with the first settlers in New England
hoped will be sacredly preserved to
posterity.

The greater part of the people in
land acquire their property by unremi
try, and are consequently frugal in
yet there are few countries where the h
of indigence or the victims of misfortune
The laws compel every town to prov
petent maintenance for their poor, and
sitous stranger is sure to meet with relie
of their humane institutions. As the
of the people are hardy independent f
their manners are plain, simple, and u
but strangers are always received an
with unaffected kindness and artless h
and in short, it may be truly said, that
of the world are the people happier,
furnished with the conveniences of lif
farmers of this country.

The women of New England hav
most part, fresh and healthful countena
gled with much female softness and
Many of them are accounted handsome
who have had the advantages of a good
are particularly agreeable in their ma
sprightly in conversation. They are ta
early age, to manage domestic conc
neatness and economy; and emplo
needle work, at the spinning wheel, or
are reckoned honourable by ladies
fortune; whilst idleness and inattentio
affairs are universally detested.

cing is the principal amusement in New
d, and of this the young people of both
are extremely fond; but the odious prac-
gambling, duelling, horse racing, and cock
g are professedly despised by all who wish
r irreproachable characters. The athletic
ons of foot-ball, cricket, quoits, foot races,
re universally practised in the country.
divert themselves with fox-hunting, and
with the more profitable sport of fishing
ck hunting; and in the frontier settle-
where deer and other large game abound,
abitants find the chace extremely profita-
In the winter season, when the ground is
tely covered with snow, sleighing is the
l diversion; and at night the young people
in large parties, to a place of rendezvous,
they regale themselves with dancing and
l supper. These diversions, however,
equently carried to excess, and it is to a
exposure to extreme cold after the exer-
dancing, that physicians ascribe the con-
ons which are so frequent among the
people in New England.

New York the English language is gene-
oken, though somewhat corrupted by the
dialect, which is still used in some counties.
there are now hardly any Dutch schools
state, that language, in a few generations,
robably be wholly discontinued; and the
e of English schools has already had a
rable effect on the improvement of the
language.—The manners of the people
aterially, according to their situation. The
rs of the inhabitants of the southern and
parts of Long Island were either natives

of Great Britain, or the immediate d
of the first settlers of New England,
customs and manners are exactly simil
of their ancestors.—The counties in
the Dutch have adopted the English
a certain degree, but still retain m
which are peculiar to Hollanders.
the first settlers of this state, and conti
amicably disposed towards the Engli
east of them, till an unhappy dispute
cerning the lands on Connecticut riv
are industrious, neat, and economical
nagement of their families and their
whatever business they pursue, they
follow the old track of their forefathe
inventing any new improvements in a
manufactures, or mechanics.—Besides
and English, already mentioned, there
state great numbers of emigrants from
Ireland and Germany, and some fro
Most of these are settled in the city
York, where they retain the manner
and language of their respective count

The inhabitants of New Jersey are a
of English, Scotch, Irish, New Englan
Dutch, and Germans; and as natio
ment and mutual convenience have
induced these several kinds of peopl
together in a body, their peculiar na
toms and manners are still preserv
ticularly among the lower class of p
have little intercourse with any but
countrymen. There is also a charact
ference which results from the inte
the inhabitants with different states.
people in West Jersey trade to Philade

consequently imitate the fashions and imbibe t
manners of that city. The inhabitants of Ea
Jersey trade to New York, and regulate th
fashions and manners accordingly: so that t
difference, with respect to fashions and manner
between East and West Jersey is nearly as gre
as between New York and Philadelphia.

There are comparatively but few men
learning in New Jersey; and the lower clas
in which may be included three fifths of the i
habitants of the whole state, are shamefully ne
ligent of their children's education. There ar
however, several men of abilities in the civ
offices and in the learned professions; and th
major part of the people are industrious, fruga
and hospitable.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania consist
emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland an
Germany. The quakers and episcopalians ar
chiefly of English extraction, and compose on
third of the inhabitants: they reside principall
in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counti
of Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery. The Iris
are mostly presbyterians, and as their ancesto
came from the north of Ireland, which was or
ginally settled from Scotland, they are sometime
called Scotch-Irish, to denote their double d
scent: they inhabit the frontier counties, and ar
very numerous.

The Germans compose one quarter, at least
of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania; and they re
side in the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery
Bucks, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, and North
ampton. They have usually fourteen or fifteen
members in the assembly of the state, an
many of them fill civil offices with great respec

ability; yet the lower class are so
superstitious, that they are frequently
to market with a little bag of salt t
horses' manes, in order to secure them
effects of witchcraft. Dr. Morse ob
a proportionate assemblage of the na
judices, the manners, customs, rel
political sentiments of all the vari
ants will form the Pennsylvanian
" As the leading traits in this characte
" we may mention industry, frugality,
a taste and ability for improveme
chanics, in manufactures, in commer
culture, and in the liberal sciences;
plainness and simplicity in dress an
pride and humility in their extremes;
ness and intrigue; in regard to religion
harmony, liberality and its opposites,
and bigotry; and in politics an unhapp
Such appear to be the distinguishing t
collective Pennsylvanian character."

Here we shall take the liberty to
our readers some remarks of a P
writer, on the progress of population,

ll window made of oiled paper. A coarser
ng adjoining this cabin affords a shelter to
and a pair of poor horses.

The labour of erecting these buildings is
eded by killing the trees on a few acres of
d near the cabin, which is done by cutting a
round the trees, two or three feet from the
d. The earth is then ploughed up and
ed with Indian corn, which generally yields
forty to fifty bushels per acre, and affords a
deal of nourishment in its unripe state, in the
of what is called *roasting ears*.

For the first year, a settler endures a great
of distress from hunger, cold, and a variety of
ental causes, but he seldom complains or
under them. As he lives in the neighbour-
of Indians, he soon acquires a strong tincture
ir manners. His exertions, while they con-
are violent; but they are succeeded by long
als of rest; and his principal pleasures con-
fishing and hunting. He loves spirituous
s, and he eats, drinks, and sleeps in dirt and
n his little cabin. And in his intercourse
the world, he manifests all the arts which
cterise the Indians of North America.

In this situation he passes two or three years:
proportion as population increases around
he becomes uneasy and dissatisfied. For-
his cattle ranged at large, feeding upon
grass, or the succulent twigs of the woods;
ow his neighbours call upon him to confine
within fences, to prevent their trespassing
their fields of grain. Formerly he fed upon
sh of wild animals, but these, which flee
the face of man, now cease to afford him an
subsistence, and he is compelled to cause

domestic animals for the support of his family. Above all, he revolts against the operation of laws, and therefore, rather than surrender up a single natural right for the benefit of government, he abandons his little settlement, and seeks a retreat in the woods, where he again submits to all the above-mentioned toils and difficulties.—It has been remarked, that the flight of this class of people is always increased by the preaching of the gospel; and indeed this is not to be wondered at, when we consider how opposite are its precepts to their licentious manner of living.—If the first settler be the owner of the land which he first cultivated, he sells it at a considerable profit to his successor; but if, as is oftener the case, he be a tenant to some opulent landholder, he abandons it in debt; yet the small improvements he leaves behind him, generally make it an object of immediate demand to a *second* species of settler.

"This settler is generally a person of some property, who pays a certain part in cash for his plantation, and the rest in annual instalments, till the whole is paid. The first object of this settler is to build an addition to his cabin. This is done with hewn logs, and, as saw-mills generally follow settlements, his floors are made of boards: his roof, also, is made of clap-boards, which are a sort of coarse shingles, split out of short oaken logs. This house is divided by two floors, on each of which are two rooms; and under the whole is a cellar walled with stone.

"The settler's next object is to clear a little meadow ground, and plant an orchard of two or three hundred apple trees. His stable is likewise enlarged; and in the course of a year or two, he

a large log barn, the roof of which is ed with rye-straw. He also increases the ity of his arable land; and instead of cul- ng Indian corn alone, he raises a quantity eat and rye; the latter of which is raised for the purpose of being distilled into ey.

This species of settler by no means extracts m the ground which it is able and willing e. His fields yield but a scanty increase, to the earth not being sufficiently ploughed; opes of the year are frequently blasted, s cattle breaking through the half made , and destroying his grain; his horses m but half the labour that might be expected hem, if they were better fed; and his cattle die in the spring, from the want of pro- and the delay of grass.—His house, as well farm, bears many marks of a weak tone d. His windows are unglazed, or if they ad glass in them, the ruins of it are supplied old hats, pillows, &c.—It must also be ed, that this settler is seldom a good member or religious society. With a large portion ereditary mechanical kind of religion, he ts to contribute sufficiently towards building h, or maintaining a regular administration rdinances of the gospel: and, with high f liberty, he refuses to bear his proportion of bt contracted by its establishment in his y:—he delights chiefly in company, drinks ous liquors to excess, and spends a day or every week, in attending political meet- and thus he contracts debts, which, in the of a few years, compel him to sell his on to the *third* and last settler.

" This species of settler is commonly
good character, and sometimes he is th
an opulent farmer in one of the interior
His first object is to convert every spot o
over which he is able to draw wat
meadow; and where this cannot be
selects the most fertile spots on the fi
devotes it by manure to that purpose.
object is to build a large stone barn, whic
very compact, so as to shut out the cold in
for the Pennsylvanian farmers find, th
horses and cattle, when kept warm, do
quire near as much food, as when ex
the cold. He also keeps himself warm i
by means of stoves, which save a g
of labour to himself and his horses, in
and drawing wood in cold and wet
His fences are every where repaired; he
the number of the articles of his cul
about an acre of ground is laid out for
garden; and a milk house is erected
spring which supplies him with wat
sons work by his side all the year, and
and daughters forsake the dairy and the
wheel to share with him in the toils of h
The last object of his industry is to build
ing house; but though this business is s
effected in the course of his life, it is oft
queathed to his son, or the inheritor of hi
tion; and hence it is a common saying a
farmers, " that a son should always begi
his father left off;" that is, he should c
his improvements by building a con
dwelling house, suited to the improvem
state of the plantation. This dwellin
which is generally built of stone, is large

nt, and sometimes adjoins the house of the
d settler, but is frequently placed at a little
ce from it.—The horses and cattle of this
s of settler bear evident marks of being
fully fed and carefully kept; his table abounds
variety of the best provisions; beer, cyder,
vine are the usual drinks of his family; and
eatest part of the clothing of his household is
factured by his wife and daughters. In pro-
n as he increases in wealth, he values the
tion of laws, and punctually pays his taxes
ds the support of government. Schools and
hes likewise derive a due support from him;
nevolence and public spirit as to the means of
ting order and happiness in society, are the
l offspring of affluence and independence.
From a review of the three different species of
rs it appears, that there are certain regular
, which mark the progress from the savage
civilized life. The first settler is nearly
d to an Indian in his manners. In the se-
the Indian manners are more diluted. But
n the third species of settlers only, that we
d civilization completed, and to these alone
be properly applied the appellation of
rs.

While we record the vices of the first and
l settlers, it is but just to mention their virtues
ise. Their mutual wants produce mutual
idence; hence they are kind and friendly
ds each other—their solitary situation makes
rs agreeable to them; hence they are always
iable to strangers—their want of money has
it necessary for them to associate for the
ses of building their houses, cutting their
, &c. and this they do in turns for each other,

without any other pay than the pleasures which usually attend a country frolic. Perhaps, however, what are here called virtues are rather qualities arising from necessity, and the peculiar state of society in which these people live. Virtue should, in all cases, be the offspring of principle.

"I do not pretend to say that this mode of settling farms in Pennsylvania, is universal. I have known some instances where the first settler has performed the improvements of the second, and yielded to the third. I have known a few instances likewise, of men of enterprising spirits who have settled in the wilderness, and who, in the course of a single life, have advanced through all the intermediate stages of improvement, and produced all those conveniences which have been ascribed to the third species of settlers. There are instances, also, where the first settlement has been improved by the same family in hereditary succession, till it has reached the third stage of cultivation. There are many spacious stone houses and highly cultivated farms in the counties lying adjacent to the city of Philadelphia, which are possessed by the great grandsons of men who accompanied William Penn across the ocean, and who laid the foundations of the present improvements of their posterity, in such cabins as have been described."

The inhabitants of Maryland, except in the populous towns, reside on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. The inhabitant of a more populous state they appear to live very retired and unsocial lives; and the effects of this comparative solitude are visible in the countenances as well as in the dispositions and manners of the country people. They

of that sprightliness of look and action
ne genuine offspring of social intercourse;
ey pay that attention to dress, which de-
propriety have rendered necessary among
ho are liable to receive company almost
. Unaccustomed, in a great measure,
riendly visits, they often suffer a negli-
their dress which borders on slovenliness;
e disconsolate wildness of their coun-
and the indolence of their whole beha-
peak the sad effects of solitude and slavery.
st the negroes perform all sorts of manual
eir masters are left to saunter away their
oth and ignorance.

it justice, however, to remark, that these
ons apply only to the people in the
and particularly to those whose indigence
ony prevents their mingling occasionally
more polished part of mankind. The
ts of the populous towns are, in their
and customs, like the people of other
similar situations.

it pride," says Dr. Morse, "which grows
ry and is habitual to those who, from
ancy, are taught to believe and to feel
periority, is a visible characteristic of
itants of Maryland. But with this cha-
c we must not fail to connect that of
ty to strangers, which is equally universal
ious, and is, perhaps, in part the off-
it."

ne inhabitants of Virginia the following
r has been given by the Rev. Andrew
, who travelled through that country be-
irty and forty years ago.

climate and external appearance of the
s.

[illegible] conspire to render the inhabita[illegible] [illegible], and good natured; extremely [illegible], and much given to convivial plea[illegible] [illegible] of which, they seldom [illegible] [illegible] enterprise, or expose themselves [illegible] [illegible]. Their authority over the [illegible] [illegible] vain and imperious, and en[illegible] [illegible] that elegance of sentiment, which [illegible] characteristic of polished nation[illegible] [illegible] of mankind and of learning exp[illegible] [illegible] errors and prejudices, especially [illegible] [illegible] and Negroes, whom they scar[illegible] [illegible] of the human species; so that it [illegible] [illegible] in cases of violence commit[illegible] [illegible] unhappy people by any of the pl[illegible] [illegible] the delinquent brought to justice; [illegible] [illegible] jury refuse to find the bill, or [illegible] [illegible] being in their verdict, "not guilty."

The display of a character thus e[illegible] [illegible] naturally be inacts of extravagance, o[illegible] [illegible] a disregard of economy: it is not [illegible] [illegible], therefore, that the Virginians ou[illegible] [illegible]; and that, having involved them[illegible] [illegible], they are frequently tempte[illegible] [illegible] by bills of exchange, which th[illegible] [illegible] be returned protested, with ten [illegible] [illegible].

The public or political characte[illegible] [illegible] corresponds with their priv[illegible] [illegible] are haughty and jealous of their [illegible] [illegible] of restraint, and can scarcely [illegible] [illegible] of being controuled by any superi[illegible] [illegible] are but few of them that have a[illegible] [illegible], and even those are by no mean[illegible] In matters of commerce they are ig[illegible] [illegible] principles that must prevail[illegible]

lony and the mother country, and think it a lship not to have an unlimited trade to every of the world. Upon the whole, however, the e spirit of generosity prevails here which ap- s in their private character; they never refuse necessary supplies for the support of govern- t when called upon, and they are a generous and l people.

The women, for the most part, are rather lsome, though not to be compared with our fair try-women in England. They have but few ntages, and consequently are seldom accom- ed; which makes them reserved, and unequal y interesting conversation. They are immo- tely fond of dancing, and indeed it is almost nly amusement they partake of: but even in they discover a great want of taste, and seldom ar with that gracefulness and ease which these ements are so calculated to display.—Towards lose of an evening, when the company are with country dances, it is usual to dance a practice originally borrowed from the roes.—These dances are without any method gularity: A gentleman and lady stand up, dance about the room, one of them retiring, other pursuing, then perhaps meeting, in an ular fantastical manner. After some time, her lady gets up, and then the first lady sit down, she being, as they term it, cut out. second lady acts the same part as the first till somebody cuts her out:—the gentlemen rm in the same manner. The Virginian s, excepting their amusements, and now and a party of pleasure into the woods, to ke of a barbacue, chiefly spend their time in le work and in taking care of their families.

They seldom read or endeavour to improve
minds; but they are, in general, good housew
and though they have not quite so much tende
and sensibility as the English ladies, yet
make as good wives and as good mothers a
in the world."

"A spirit for literary enquiries," says an
author, "if not altogether confined to a
is, among the body of the Virginians, evid
subordinate to a spirit of gaming and barb
sports. At almost every tavern, or ordinar
the public road there are billiard tables,
gammon tables, cards, and other implemen
various games. To these public houses the
bling gentry in the neighbourhood reso
kill time, which hangs heavily upon their h
and at this business they are extremely e
having been accustomed to it from their e
youth. The passion for cock-fighting, (a div
not only inhumanly barbarous, but infinite
neath the dignity of a man of sense, is so pre
nant, that they even advertise their matc
the public news-papers. This dissipation of
ners results from indolence and luxury, whic
the fruits of the African slavery."

The inhabitants of North Carolina are, f
most part, planters, and generally reside
three miles distant from each other on their
tations. They have no ready market f
produce of their country, and but little inter
with strangers; yet they have a natural fo
for society, which renders them kind and h
ble to travellers. The women are almost e
destitute of that bloom and vivacity which
adorn the features of the ladies in the no
states, but they are said to possess a great

tenderness, and, except that they suffer their infants to be suckled by black nurses, they are, in general, very good mothers.

In the lower districts, the inhabitants have but few places for public worship, and even these, being destitute of ministers, are suffered to stand neglected; so that the sabbath is generally disregarded, or distinguished only by the convivial meetings of the white inhabitants, and the noisy diversions of the negroes. The sciences appear to be equally disregarded; for political enquiries and philosophical disquisitions are too laborious for the indolent minds of the people at large. "Less attention and respect,' says an American geographer; 'are paid to the women here than in those parts of the United States where the inhabitants have made greater progress in the arts of civilized life. Indeed, it is a truth confirmed by observation, that in proportion to the advancement of civilization, in the same proportion will respect for the women be increased; so that the progress of civilization in countries, in states, in towns, and in families, may be marked by the degree of attention which is paid by husbands to their wives, and by the young men to the young women."

Possessed of a fertile country and by no means destitute of genius, the North Carolinians might easily enjoy the blessings of opulence and learning, would they but cultivate their soil and treasure up instruction. But as the chief part of their time is devoted to drinking, idling, and gambling, the improvement of their minds is too generally neglected, and the cultivation of their lands is left entirely to their overseers and negroes. "The citizens of North Carolina who are not

Dr. Morse observes, that there is no i
in which the richer class of people in thi
trespass more on propriety than in the
conducting their funerals. "That a dec
spect be paid to the dead," says he, "
natural dictate of refined humanity; but th
done by sumptuous and expensive entertai
splendid decorations, and pompous cere
which a misguided fashion has here introdu
rendered necessary. In Charleston and oth
of the state, no persons attend a funeral an
than a wedding, unless they are particul
vited. Wine, punch, and all kinds of
with tea, coffee, cake, &c. are handed r
these solemn occasions; and, in short, on
suppose that the religious proverb of the w
"It is better to go to the house of mourni
to the house of feasting," would be uninte
and wholly inapplicable here, as it would
cult to distinguish the house of mourning f
house of feasting."

The Jews in Charleston have this rem
peculiarity in burying their dead. Af
funeral dirge is sung, and just before the c
deposited in the grave, the coffin is opened
small bag of earth placed under the head
decussis; then some powder, said to b
brought from Jerusalem, is put upon the eye
corpse, in token of their remembrance of
land, and of their expectation of returning
in God's appointed time.

Of the inhabitants of Georgia it is alm
ble to give a general character; for,
collected from different parts of the w
d, necessity, or inclination led the
acter and manners consequently par

all the varieties which distinguish the several states and kingdoms from whence they originally came; and, indeed, there is so little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principles among them. An aversion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of necessity to excite industry; but almost all the inhabitants are celebrated for their kind and friendly hospitality to strangers.

"The diversions of these people," says a respectable writer, "are various. With some dancing is a favourite amusement. Others take a fancied pleasure at the gaming table, which, however, frequently terminates in the ruin of their happiness, fortunes, and constitutions. In the upper counties, horse-racing and cock-fighting prevail; two cruel diversions imported from Virginia and the Carolinas, whence those who practise them principally emigrated. But the most rational and general amusement is hunting; for which Georgia is peculiarly well calculated, as the woods abound with deer, racoons, rabbits, wild turkies, &c. at the same time the woods are so thin and free from obstructions, that a person may generally ride half speed in the chace without danger. In this amusement, pleasure and profit are blended. The exercise contributes essentially to health, and fits for activity in business and expertness in war; the game also affords a palatable food, and the skins a profitable article of commerce.

The constitution of the United States provides for the free exercise and enjoyment of religious worship, without discrimination or preference, for all mankind; provided that the liberty of conscience hereby granted shall not be construed to

cepted against by any candid and liberal
who takes the trouble to investigate them.
profess to live in strict obedience to the ord
of our Saviour, such as the observation of
bath, infant baptism, and the Lord's supp
in addition to these, they practise the "fee
ing, the kiss of love, and the use of the lo
which they adduce several plausible reaso

The Tunkers are so called in derision
word *tunken*, "to put a morsel in sauce."
English word that conveys the proper n
of Tunkers is *Sops* or *Dippers*. They are
called Tumblers, from the manner in wh
perform baptism, which is by putting the
while kneeling, head first under water,
resemble the motion of the body in the
tumbling. It is necessary to observe
Germans sound the letters *t* and *b* like *d*
hence the words Tunkers and Tumblers hav

er. Their church government and discipline nearly similar to those of the English baptists, ept that every brother is allowed to speak in congregation, and their best speaker is usually ined to be their minister. They have also ons, deaconesses, and exhorters, who are li- ed to use their gifts statedly. "On the whole," Dr. Morse, "notwithstanding their peculiari- they appear to be well meaning Christians, and e acquired the character of the *Harmless* kers.

he principal settlement of this people is at rata, about sixty miles westward of Phila- hia. It consists of about forty buildings, of h three are places of worship: One is called on, and adjoins the sisters' apartment as a el; another, belonging to the brothers' apart- t, is called Bethany, and the third, called , is a common church, where all in the set- ent meet once a week for public worship. brethren have adopted the White Friars , with some alterations; the sisters that of uns; and both, like them, have taken a vow libacy, though this vow is often set aside. n any of them enter into wedlock, they quit cells, and go among the married people, who st by cultivating their lands, and by the ts arising from a printing office, a grist mill, il mill, a paper mill, &c. The sisters ge- lly earn their living by spinning, weaving, various sorts of needle work. Their sing- in the celebration of divine worship, is very ning, owing to the general sweetness of voices, the variety of parts, and their devout ner of performance.

the fourth of July 1776, the United States

of America declared themselves free and
pendent, and at the same time they pub
certain articles of confederation and per
union between the states. But as these ar
after eleven years experience, were fou
adequate to the purposes of a federal govern
delegates were chosen in each of the United
to meet and fix upon the necessary amend
Accordingly, they met in convention at Ph
phia in the summer of 1787, and agreed up
constitution of which the following is the
stance.—

"I. That all legislative powers shall be
in a congress of the United States, to con
a senate and house of representatives.—Th
shall be composed of members chosen every s
year by the people of the several states. No
is eligible under twenty-five years of age, an
has not been seven years a citizen, and when
ed, an inhabitant of that state in which he sh
chosen. The number of representatives sh
exceed one for every thirty thousand, bu
state shall have at least one representativ
until such enumeration shall be made, the st
New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose
Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Prov
one, Connecticut five, New York six, New
four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one,
land six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five,
Carolina five, and Georgia three. The ho
presentatives shall choose their speaker, an
the sole power of impeachment.

"The senate of the United States sh
sed of two senators from each state,
legislature thereof for six years; an
ator shall have one vote. Immediate

they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as possible into three classes. The seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third at the end of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected, an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The senate shall choose their other offices, and a president *pro tempore*, in absence of the vice-president.—They shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but congress may alter such regulations, except as to the places. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year. Each house may punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. Neither house during the session of congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more

than three days, nor to any other place than th
in which the two houses shall be sitting.

"The senators and representatives shall recei
a compensation for their services, to be ascertain
by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Unit
States. They shall in all cases, except treaso
felony, and breach of peace, be privileged fro
arrest during their attendance; and for any spee
or debate in either house, they shall not be que
tioned in any other place. No senator nor repr
sentative shall, during the time for which he w
elected, be appointed to any civil office; and
person holding any office under the United Stat
shall be a member of either house during his co
tinuance in office.

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate
the house of representatives; and every bill whi
shall have passed both houses, shall, before it b
comes a law, be shown to the president of t

return.—Every order, resolution, or vote, to ich the concurrence of the senate and house of resentatives, may be necessary, shall be pre- ted to the president of the United States; and ore the same shall take effect, shall be approved him, or being disapproved by him, shall be passed by two thirds of the senate and house of resentatives.

Congress shall have power to levy and collect es, to pay the debts, and provide for the defence welfare of the United States: also to borrow ney, to regulate commerce, to establish uniform s of naturalization and bankruptcies; to coin ney, fix the standard of weights and measures, punish counterfeiters; to establish post offices post roads; and to promote the progress of nce and useful arts, by securing, for limited es, to authors and inventors, their exclusive t to their respective writings and discoveries. ey shall also have authority to constitute inferior unals; to define and punish piracies and offences inst the law of nations; to declare war, grant ers of marque and reprisal, and establish rules pecting captures on land and water: to raise and port armies, but no appropriation of money for t use shall be for a longer term than two years; provide and maintain a navy; to call forth the itia to execute the laws of the union, suppress rrections, and repel invasions; to provide for anizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, for governing such part of them as may be ployed in the service of the United States, re- ving to the states respectively the appointment fficers, and the authority of training the militia ording to the discipline prescribed by congress; xercise exclusive legislation in all cases what-

ever, over such district (not exceeding ten m
square) as may, by cession of particular states, a
the acceptance of congress, become the seat
government, and to exercise like authority over
places purchased by consent of the legislature
the state in which the same shall be, for the er
tion of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &
And to make all laws necessary for carrying in
execution the foregoing powers, and all ot
powers vested in the government of the Uni
States.

"The migration or importation of such pers
as any of the states now existing shall think p
per to admit, shall not be prohibited by congr
prior to the year one thousand eight hundred a
eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on su
importation, not exceeding ten dollars for ea
person. The privilege of the writ of habeas c
pus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases
rebellion or invasion the public safety may requ
it. No bill of attainder nor *ex post facto* law sh
be passed. No capitation nor other direct t
shall be levied, unless in proportion to the cen
directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be l
on articles exported from any state.—No prefe
ence shall be given by any regulation of commer
or revenue, to the ports of one state over those
another; nor shall vessels bound to or from o
state, be obliged to pay duties in another. N
money shall be drawn from the treasury, but
consequence of appropriations made by law; a
regular account of the receipts and expenditu
of all public money shall be published from ti
to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by t
States; and no person holding any office

profit or trust under them, shall, without the co
sent of congress, accept of any present, emolumen
office or title, of any kind whatever, from any kin
prince, or foreign state. No state shall, witho
the consent of congress, lay any duties on import
or exports, except what may be absolutely neces
sary for executing its inspection laws; and the
produce of such duties shall be for the use of the
United States; and all such laws shall be subject
to the revision of congress. No state shall levy
any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war
in time of peace, enter into any agreement with
another state, or with a foreign power, or engage
in war, unless actually invaded, or in such immi-
nent danger as will not admit of delay.

"H. The executive power shall be vested in
a president of the United States, who shall hold
his office four years, and, with the vice-president
chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—
Each state shall appoint a number of electors, equal
to the number of senators and representatives to
which the state may be entitled in congress; but
no senator, representative, nor person holding any
office under the United States shall be appointed
an elector. The electors shall meet in their re-
spective states, and vote by ballot for two persons,
of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of
the same state with themselves. They shall then
make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the
number of votes for each; This list shall be signed,
sealed, and transmitted to the president of the
state; who shall, in presence of both houses,
open all the certificates, and cause the votes to be
counted. The person having the greatest number
of votes shall be the president; if there be more
than one who have such majority, and have an

equal number of votes, the house of representatives shall choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose a president. Each state shall have one vote, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. After the election of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be vice-president: but if two or more have equal votes, the senate shall fix their choice by ballot.

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; nor any person who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident in the United States. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability, it shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for such a case, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, until the disability be removed, or the vacancies properly filled. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

The president shall be commander of the army navy of the United States, and of the militia of several states when called into actual service; may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall also have power, with consent of two thirds of the senate, to make treaties, and to nominate consuls, ambassadors, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. He shall give congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient. He shall also receive ambassadors and other public ministers; and on extraordinary occasions he may convene both houses, or either of them. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ART. III. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts,

shall hold their offices during good behaviour,
shall, at stated times, receive for their servic
compensation, which shall not be diminished du
their continuance in office. The judicial po
shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, ari
under this constitution, the laws of the Un
States, and treaties made under their autho
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impe
ment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be
in the state where the crime shall have been c
mitted; but when not committed within any s
the trial shall be at such place as congress
direct. Treason against the United States
consist only in levying war against them, o
adhering to their enemies, giving them aid
assistance. No person shall be convicted of t
son, unless on the testimony of two witnesses
on confession in open court. Congress shall h
power to declare the punishment of treason;

nder the laws thereof, escaping into another, all, in consequence of any law or regulation erein, be discharged from such service or la- our, but shall be delivered up on claim of the rty to whom such service or labour may be e.

New states may be admitted by congress into is union, but no new state shall be formed or ected within the jurisdiction of any other; nor all any state be formed by the junction of two or ore states, or parts of states, without consent of e legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of e congress. The congress shall have power to spose of the territory or other property belong- g to the United States; and nothing in this con- tution shall be so construed as to prejudice any aims of the United States or of any particular ate. The United States shall guarantee to every ate in this union, a republican form of govern- ent, and shall protect each of them against vasion; and on application of the legislature or the executive against domestic violence.

" V. The congress, whenever two thirds of th houses deem it necessary, shall propose amend- ents to this constitution; or on application of the gislatures of two thirds of the several states, they ill call a convention for proposing amendments, hich, in either case, shall be valid to all intents d purposes, as part of this constitution, when tified by the legislatives of three fourths of the veral states, or by conventions in three fourths reof, as the one or the other mode of ratification y be proposed by the congress.

" VI. All debts contracted and engagements tered into before the adoption of this constitution, ll be as valid against the United States, under

this constitution as under the confederation.
constitution, and the laws of the United
which shall be made in pursuance thereof, a
treaties which shall be made under the author
the United States, shall be the supreme law
land; and the judges in every state shall be
thereby, any thing in the constitution or la
any state to the contrary notwithstanding.
senators and representatives before mentione
the members of the several legislatures, a
executive and judicial officers shall be bou
oath, or affirmation, to support this constitu
but no religious test shall ever be requi
a qualification to any office or public trust
the United States.

"VII. The ratification of the conventi
nine states shall be sufficient for the esta
ment of this constitution, between the sta
ratifying the same."

vast extent of sea coast which spreads the United States; the number of excellent rs and seaport towns; the various creeks ys which indent the coast; and the rivers, nd canals, which peninsulate the whole ; added to its agricultural advantages provements, give this part of the world r advantages for trade. "Our commerce," r. Morse, "including our exports, im- hipping, factories, manufactures and fish- ay properly be considered as forming one . This has been considered as the great and the most important interest of the ngland states, but erroneously; for, accord- the best calculations, the proportion of y and the number of men employed in ctures, fisheries, trade, and navigation, do en in this commercial part of the union, to one eighth of the property and people d in agriculture. In this estimate, suita- uctions are made from the value and popu- f the large towns, for the idle and dissi- or those who live upon their incomes, and rnumerary domestic servants. But taking on at large, the disproportion is much . The timber, iron, cordage, and many rticles necessary for building ships to fish , nine parts in ten of their cargoes, the nce of the manufacturers, and a great part raw materials are the produce of our

"Since commerce has ever been considered as the handmaid of agriculture, particularly in this country, where the agricultural interest so greatly predominates; and since neither can flourish without the other, policy and interest point out the necessity of such a system of commercial and agricultural regulations as will form and properly preserve a due connection and balance between them."

The consumption of fish, whale-bone, oil and other articles, obtained through the fisheries, in the towns and counties bordering on the coast, has augmented rapidly within a few years; insomuch that in Philadelphia alone, there are annually vended five thousand barrels of salmon, mackarel, and pickled cod-fish; besides dried fish, oil, spermaceti candles, &c. so that a little fleet of sloops and schooners are almost constantly employed in this business. The demand for these articles is proportionably great in other parts of the United States, especially in Boston, and the large commercial towns that lie along the coast north-eastward, which enter largely into the fishing-trade.

The quantities of fur exported from the northern parts of America to Great Britain, have amounted annually to upwards of forty thousand pounds sterling, estimated from the freight during the years 1768, 1769 and 1770. The sales of fur which took place in London in 1782, produced four thousand seven hundred pounds; the next year it was somewhat increased; and, in 1784, it exceeded two hundred and forty-five thousand pounds. All this fur is paid for by British manufactures, and about a fourth part of it is wrought in England, where its value is doubled.

The principal trade of New Hampshire, wa
formerly with the West India sugar islands, to whic
they exported all the various kinds of lumber—
horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, salted provisions,
pot and pearl ashes, dried fish, &c. and received
in return rum, sugar, molasses, and cocoa. Their
ships were commonly sent to the West India
islands for freight to Europe, or to the Bay of
Honduras for logwood, and from thence to
Europe, where they were sold. They also ex-
ported masts, yards, and spars, for the royal navy
of Great Britain.

In the year 1787, the exports from Massachu-
setts exceeded the imports; and it seems highly
probable, from the rapid increase of agricultural
improvments, and the prevailing spirit of indus-
ry and economy, that the balance in favour of
is state will be annually increased. New Eng-
nd rum, pot-ash, lumber, fish, and the produce
the fishery, constitute the principal articles of
port. No less than four thousand seven hun-
d and eighty hogsheads of New England rum
e distilled and exported from this state in
ear 1788, besides a considerable home con-
otion.

ew markets for the products of this state are
ually increasing. The Cape of Good Hope,
le of France, Surat, Batavia, and Canton,
ecently opened their ports, to receive beef,
bacon, cheese, butter, ginseng, timber, and
other articles. To Great Britain are sent
ax, staves, flax-seed, pot and pearl ashes,
o the West Indies, lumber, beef, pork,
flour. The whale, cod, and mackarel
employ a great number of hands, and
considerable profits; and it is much

to the honour of this state, that the inhuman traffic called the slave trade is here totally abolished.

The merchants of Rhode Island, previously to the revolution, imported from Great Britain, dry goods; from Holland, money; from Africa, slaves; from the West Indies, coffee, sugar, and molasses; and from the neighbouring colonies, lumber and provisions. With the money which they procured from Holland they paid their English correspondents; their slaves they carried to the West Indies, together with the lumber, and provisions obtained from their neighbours; the rum distilled from molasses was carried to Africa and exchanged for negroes; their sugars found a good market in Holland; and their dry goods from England enabled them to carry on an advantageous traffic with the neighbouring colonies. By this kind of circuitous commerce they subsisted and grew opulent; but the effects of the late war, together with the prohibition of the slave trade, and the destructive influence of paper money, have occasioned a great stagnation of trade in this state. The present exports are flax-seed, lumber, barley, horses, cattle, fish and poultry: the imports consist of European and West India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras.

The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West India islands, and is carried on in vessels from sixty to a hundred and forty tons burden. The exports are horses, mules, oxen, Indian corn, fish, pork, timber, oak staves, hoops, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, French, and Danish ports; beef and fish are liable to such heavy duties

in the French islands, that little profit aris
to the merchant who sends them thither. It mu
also be observed, that the price of molasses an
other articles has been so much enhanced by th
English purchases for Canada and Nova-Scotia,
that the trade of Connecticut with the West India
Islands is not very profitable. Cotton, cocoa,
indigo, and sugar, are not permitted to be carried
away by Americans; and the prohibitory laws
are administered with such severity, that these
articles cannot possiby be smuggled.

Connecticut has a great number of coasting
vessels employed in trafficking with the neigh-
bouring states. To New Hampshire, Massa-
chusetts, and Rhode Island, they carry pork,
wheat, and rye; and to the Carolinas, beef, but-
ter, cheese, potatoes, hay, cyder, &c. and re-
ceive in return rice, indigo, and money. But as
New York is nearer, and the state of the markets
always well known, much of the produce of Con-
necticut is carried there. Considerable quanti-
ties are also disposed of at Boston and Provi-
dence.

The value of the whole exported produce and
commodities from this state, before the revolu-
tion, was reckoned at two hundred thousand
pounds per annum. But as no accurate estimate
has been made under the republican form of go-
vernment, it is impossible to ascertain whether
the amount has increased or diminished.

New York has many local advantages greatly
superior to any of the other states. It has at all
times of the year, a short and easy access to the
sea, and commands the trade of a great propor-
tion of the best settled and best cultivated parts of
the United States. Indeed it has been supposed,

that more wealth has been conveyed down
necticut river, and through the Sound to
York, than down the Hudson. New Yor
availed herself of these advantages to thei
extent; insomuch that some of her comme
regulations have been considered as oppre
and injurious to the interest of her neighb
There is also such a secrecy in the comm
policy of this state, that an accurate acco
the annual exports and imports has never
made public. The staple commodity of this
is wheat, of which six hundred and sev
seven thousand bushels were exported i
year 1775, besides two thousand five hun
tons of bread, and upwards of two thousand
hundred tons of flour.

The trade of New Jersey is principally ca
on with and from New York and Philadel
though it wants not good ports of its own.
attempts have been made by the legislatu
secure to the state its own natural advant
by granting extraordinary privileges to
chants who would settle at the ports of A
and Burlington: but the people having long
accustomed to send their produce to the ma
of New York and Philadelphia, and consequ
having their correspondencies established,
find it difficult to turn their trade from th
channel. Besides, in those large cities, w
are so many opulent merchants, and so
wants to be supplied, credit is more easily
ed, and a quicker market found for comm
than could be expected in towns less pop
and flourishing. These causes, therefore,
in a similar nature, have hitherto frust
empts of the legislature.

New York and Pennsylvania, not content- with the privileges of being factors and car- rs for this state, charge it with the same duties y do their own citizens; which unreasonable upon the people, together with the loss they tain in dealing with a depreciated paper cur- cy, occasions the balance of trade to be against state, in almost every respect. The princi- articles exported are, wheat, flour, horses, tle, lumber, flax-seed, iron, leather, and hams; latter of which are celebrated as being the t in the world. Copper ore was formerly koned among their most valuable exports; but mines have not been worked since the com- ncement of the revolution. The imports con- chiefly of dry and West India goods, and teas n the East Indies.

The commerce of Pennsylvania is very consi- rable, and her exports are too numerous for re- itulation. We shall, therefore, only subjoin following remarks of a well informed citizen Philadelphia. "Much of the provisions which re, in the period antecedent to the late war, pped to foreign markets, is now consumed by numerous hands employed in manufacturing se articles of raw materials which were merly shipped to Europe, and returned to us manufactured state. Of these may be men- add iron, leather, barley, tobacco, and furs; ich we now manufacture into nails and steel, es, boots, and saddlery, porter and beer, snuff, hats, in such quantities that they are not y sufficient for our own consumption, but form spectable part of our exports; among these may be enumerated, beef, pork, butter, se, mustard, loaf-sugar, chocolate, soap,

starch, hair-powder, household-furniture, p
and pasteboard.—From Europe we i
among many other articles, wines, brandy
neva, salt, drugs, fruit and dry goods of
description;—from the West Indies, rum,
coffee, cotton, and salt; and from the East I
teas, spices, dry goods, and China-ware;
which articles are again exported to other
of the American continent, and the West I
to a very considerable amount."

The trade of Maryland is principally carri
from Baltimore, with the neighbouring states
the West Indies, and with some parts of Eu
To these places they send annually about
thousand hogsheads of tobacco, besides flax
wheat, flour, beans, lumber, iron, &c. an
ceive in return clothing and other dry g
wines, spirits, sugars, and other West India
modities.

The trade of Virginia, consists chiefly
bacco, in which, previously to the revol
more than two hundred sail of ships were
stantly employed, which one with another
reckoned to carry at least three hundred
sheads, in all sixty thousand and upwards.
let us suppose, as some do, the quantity exp
to England to have been seventy thousand
heads yearly, each containing four hu
weight of tobacco; and that only one h
this quantity was consumed in England;
the duty of these thirty-five thousand hogsh
at 8l. each, will amount to 280,000l. The
half, which was exported from hence, cou
bring above one fifth of that sum into the c
quer; but if we allow no more than 50,00
the duty of the thirty-five thousand hog

exported, the whole amount of the customs on the seventy thousand hogsheads must have been 330,000l. and so much this commodity certainly brought into the exchequer in time of peace, but in time of war our trade was more uncertain. This branch of commerce was a very beneficial one to England, for, besides all other advantages, the profit arising from the tobacco exported hence to foreign markets has been computed to increase the general stock of the nation 150,000l. a year: And then, as our colonies took vast quantities of English manufactures in return for the tobacco and other commodities they sent us, it was undoubtedly our interest to give them all possible encouragement and protection. Since the revolution, however, this trade has been rapidly declining; and even the culture of tobacco is in many parts superseded by that of wheat.

With respect to the trade of North Carolina, it appears that a great proportion of the produce of the back country, consisting of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. is carried to market in South Carolina and Virginia. The southern interior counties carry their produce to Charleston, and the northern to Petersburg in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the state are tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, boards, staves, shingles, furs, tallow, bees-wax, &c. Their trade is principally carried on with the West Indies and the northern states: From the latter they receive flour, cheese, apples, cyder, iron wares, cabinet wares, hats, and dry goods of all sorts imported from Great Britain, France, and Holland. From the West Indies they obtain sugar, rum, and coffee.

In *South Carolina*, the little attention that is paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption

foreign imported articles; but the quantit
value of their exports generally leave a bal
favour of the state, except when there ar
importations of negroes. The amount of
ports from Charleston, from November 1
November 1787, has been estimated at 50
19s. 5d. sterling. In the most successful
there have been as many as a hundred ar
thousand barrels of rice, and one millio
hundred thousand pounds of indigo exporte
year. The average price of rice, since the
has been from twelve to fourteen shillin
hundred; and of indigo, of the different sort
shillings and ninepence.

The principal articles of export from
are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, naval store
wax, and lumber of various kinds. In re
these are imported, West India goods, teas,
various articles of clothing, and dry good

natural powers which this country posseses, for carrying on the manufacturing business.

These are the people to be employed in managing those factories which can be carried on by water-mills, windmills, fire, horses, and ingeniously contrived machines; which, as they require but few hands, do not divert people from agriculture and are not burdened with any heavy expence of boarding, lodging, clothing, and paying workmen. By wind and water machines we can make pig and bar iron, cannon shot, nail rods, sheet iron, sheet copper, sheet brass, and sheet lead, anchors, meal of all kinds, gunpowder, paper, snuff, linseed oil, &c. and they assist us in finishing scythes, sickles, and woollen cloths. In the European factories they also card, spin, and weave by water. By means of water likewise our bleaching and tanning businesses are carried on.

Breweries, which we cannot estimate too highly, distilleries, salt and potash works, sugar-houses, potteries, casting and steel furnaces, works of animal and vegetable oils, steam engines, and several other works are, or may be, carried on by means of that powerful and useful element fire, and attended with the same savings that have been particularized in speaking of water machines.

Horses grind the tanners bark and potters ; they also work the brewers and distillers ps: and by persons of an inventive mind, it be applied as the moving principle of many s of mills.

Machines ingeniously constructed will give mense assistance. The cotton and silk manufacturers in Europe are possessed of some that are uable to them. One instance has been ascertained which employs some hundreds

of women and children, and performs the work of *twelve thousand* carders, spinners, and winders. They have been so curiously improved of late years as to weave the most complicated manufactures. We may certainly borrow some of their inventions, and may strike out others of a similar nature; for on the subject of mechanics, America may justly pride herself.

" A very useful * machine has lately been invented and made in Connecticut, for the purpose of cutting and bending wire for card teeth; which will make thirty-six thousand in an hour; and by a small improvement it may be made to cut double that number with equal ease. With this machine, a man, though blind, with a boy to tend the wire, might easily cut a hundred pounds of wire in a day, and with the proposed improvement they might cut two hundred. The inventor of this, has several

achusetts, they have been lately much improv-
Still our manufactures will admit of being
er pushed without interfering with the general
ests of commerce or agriculture, provided they
udiciously apportioned to, and encouraged in
states, which from nature, population and
internal resources, are best fitted to pursue
to advantage. In Georgia, Virginia, Mary-
, and the Carolinas, where the people are com-
tively few, tillage profitable, and provisions
, manufactures must be carried on at an evi-
loss; while the advancement of this business
ost of the northern states, where provisions are
p and land dear, will afford the means of sub-
nce to many good citizens, whose occupations
been rendered unprofitable by the conse-
ces of the revolution.

Some of our manufactories are made highly
rvient to the interest of agriculture. The
kers in leather of every kind, in flax and hemp,
on, wood, stone, and clay, in furs, horn, and
y other articles, employ either the spontaneous
uctions of the earth, or the fruits of cultivation.
liquors too, if generally used, and it is a happy
mstance that they are becoming fashionable,
ed oil, starch, and corn spirits, were they not
ous to our morals and constitutions, would re-
more grain to make them than has been ex-
ed in any year since the revolution. And as
es are the spontaneous production of all the
ed States, and by culture might be raised in
perfection, we may anticipate the time as
ar distant when we shall have it in our power
ake wines of such quality and in such quanti-
as to *preclude* all foreign importations. I
ot omit to observe here, the impolicy and im-

" It appears from the best calculations the course of the years 1785, 1786, and *twelve millions* of dollars were expended United States, in purchasing West India s liquors; and perhaps nearly half that sum rits distilled at home. The expenditure immense sum, a sum which would almos our whole national debt, so far from benef has entailed diseases, poverty, debt, and wi ness on thousands, who might otherwise ha healthy, independent, and happy.

" Experience has proved that spirituous except for certain medicinal uses, are al unnecessary. In the moderate use of wine is a generous and cheering liquor, and plentifully produced in our own country; which strengthens the arm of the labourer debauching him; of cider, which is wholes palatable; and of molasses and water, wh become a fashionable drink. In the use

ere is more strength than in a quart of rum. The
er and the wine abound with nourishment,
hereas the rum has no more nourishment in it
an a pound of air. These considerations point
t the utility of confining ourselves to the use of
r home made liquors, that in this way we might
courage our own manufactures, promote indus-
, preserve the morals and lives of our citizens,
d save our country from the enormous annual ex-
nce of four millions of dollars."

Pennsylvania appears to have taken the lead of
e United States in manufactural improvements.
society for the encouragement of manufactures
d the useful arts, was instituted at Philadelphia
the year 1787, and several well written pam-
lets were published at the same time, represent-
g the numerous resources and advantages of the
nericans for promoting manufactures, and point-
g out the principles upon which they ought to be
ablished. These publications seem to have had
nsiderable influence in cherishing that spirit of
lustry and attention to home manufactures,
hich has lately began to prevail in the eastern and
ddle states.

A cotton manufactory has lately been established
Philadelphia, at which are made jeans, fustians,
lvets, velverets, and corduroys, equal in good-
s to those imported, and considerably cheaper.
ere are also upwards of two hundred and fifty
cking looms in different parts of the city and
te, each of which makes, on a medium, one pair
d a half of stockings every day: these, deduct-
Sundays, will amount to 117,375 pair per an-
n, which at seven shillings and sixpence a pair
40151. *12s. 6d.* These stockings are sold lower

in proportion than those imported from Great B
tain, and they are even said to be more durable.

An association of the tradesmen and manufa
turers of the town of Boston in Massachusetts, h
lately been formed, consisting of a representati
from each branch. In this body the whole m
nufacturing interest of the town is combined; a
by a circular letter they have strongly recom
mended the same mode of procedure to their br
thren in the several seaports in the union. In th
state are manufactured pot and pearl ashes, li
seed oil, bar and cast iron, cannon, cordag
woollen and cotton cloth, hosiery, hats, tools a
instruments of husbandry, wool cards, clocks, c
lery, muskets, cabinet work, &c. The town
Lynn is particularly famous for the manufacti
of women's silk and stuff shoes; of which a hu
dred and seventy thousand pair are annua
made, and exported to various parts of the Un
ed States.

In Connecticut, the farmers and their famil
are mostly clothed in decent homespun clo
Their linens and woollens are manufactured
the family way; and although they are genera
of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger textu
and more durable than those imported from E
rope.

A woollen manufactory has been established
Hartford, with a capital of four thousand dolla
and as the legislature of the state have alrea
encouraged it, it bids fair to grow into imp
tance. At New Haven there is a linen manuf
tory, which seems tolerably flourishing; and
for cotton is about to be established. In H
Hartford are a glass work, a snuff and pow
mill, and an iron work and slitting mill.

works are established at Salisbury, Norwich, an other parts of the state; and at Stafford is a fur nace, at which is made large quantities of hollo ware and other ironmongery sufficient to suppl the whole state. Paper is manufactured at Nor wich, Hartford, and New Haven; and nails o every size are made in almost every town an village in Connecticut; so that considerabl quantities can be exported to the neighbourin states, and at a better rate than they can be ha from Europe. Oil-mills of a new and ingeniou construction have been erected in several parts o the state.

It appears from experiments made formerly i this state, that a bushel of sun-flower seed yiel a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground plante with the seed at three feet apart, will yield be tween forty and fifty bushels. This oil is as mil as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable with sallads and as a medicine. It may likewise be used wit advantage in ointments, paints, and varnishes. This oil is pressed from the seed in the same manner that cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flax seed, and with as little trouble. The seed is easily raised, and grows in land of mode rate fertility.

Among many other articles manufactured in New York, are the following:—wheel carriages of all kinds, loaf sugar, beer, sadlery, cabinet work, cutlery, potters-ware, clocks and watches all kinds of musical and mathematical instruments ships, and every thing necessary for their equip ment. A glass-work and several iron works have been established in several parts of th country; but they have not hitherto been produ tive, owing solely to the want of workmen.

paper-mills in this state,
considerable advantage.

At Trenton and Newark
several valuable tan-yards, w
of excellent leather are made
neighbouring markets. Pap
nufactories are erected, and
vantage in many parts of the
manufactories in Gloucester,
and other counties, constitute
of wealth to the inhabitants.
the county of Morris give ri
streams, necessary and con
works; and at the same time
supply of wood and ore of a su
this county are no less than
mines, from which might be ta
to supply the United States: a
iron there are two furnaces, tw
ting mills, and about thirty f
from two to four fires each.

ir merchants for these articles. Indeed it ap-
rs that manufactures and agriculture in this
the two adjoining states are yet in the first
es of improvement.

he manufactures of Georgia may be said to
very inconsiderable, if we except indigo,
, and sago, and even these, of late years, have
n but little attended to. The people in the
er part of the state manufacture none of their
clothing, for themselves or their negroes.
almost every article of wearing apparel as
l as for instruments of husbandry, they depend
heir merchants, who import them from Great
ain and the northern states. In the upper
of the country, however, the inhabitants
ufacture the chief part of their clothing, from
on and from flax.

CHAP. III.

OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE islands which lie about the coast of th
vast continent of America are almost innumer
ble, many of them uninhabited, or in other respec
too inconsiderable to deserve particular notic
Those of the greatest importance are that va
number called the Antilles, which lie at the e
trance of the gulf of Mexico, extending from th
coast of Florida to that of New Andalusia in Ter
Firma. Some call them the Caribbees, from th
first inhabitants; but this is a denomination th
most geographers confine to the Leeward Island
Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, a
called the Great Antilles. The most considerab
of the Little Antilles are Barbadoes, St. Christ
pher's, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Anguill
Barbuda, Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vi
cent, Granada, and the Granadillos; Guad
loupe, Martinico, Marigalante and Santa Cru
St. Eustatia, Saba, Curassow, Trinadad and Ma
garita.

Besides these, there are the islands that lie
the south of the straits of Magellan, which a
commonly distinguished by the name of Terra d
Fuego, or the Land of Fire; being thus calle
from the fires and smoke perceived by the first di
coverers of them, rising from a volcano in th
largest island, the flame of which, though not se
in the day-time, is visible at a vast distance in th
night, and sometimes throws up great quantit

of stones and ashes. These islands extend alon
the coast, from east to west above four hundre
miles, and were supposed to join the continent ti
Magellan sailed through the straits that par
them from it. They were then thought one con-
tinued island, till several navigators found they
were divided by narrow channels. To these may
be added the Bermudas, and the islands of Cape
Breton, St. John, and Newfoundland.

CLIMATE, SOIL, MOUNTAINS, SPRINGS, LAKES, &c.

THE island of Juan Fernandes is of an irregu-
ar figure, about fifteen miles long, and six broad;
ut is remarkable for its beauty. The face of the
ountry, at least of the north part of the island, is
xtremely singular: the woods that cover most of
e steepest hills, being free from bushes and under-
od, afford an easy passage through every part of
m; and the irregularity of the hills and preci-
es trace out, by their various combinations, a
at number of romantic valleys, most of which
e a stream of clear water running through
that falls in cascades from rock to rock, as the
m of the valley, by the course of the neigh-
ng hills, is broken into a sudden sharp descent.
se valleys, are some particular spots, where
ade and fragrance of the contiguous woods,
ftiness of the overhanging rocks, and the
arency and frequent falls of the neighbour-
ams, exhibit scenes of such elegance and
as would with difficulty be rivalled in any
rt of the globe; for here the simple pro-

ductions of unassisted nature may be said to excel all the fictitious descriptions of the most animated imagination. This island was very propitious to the remains of Commodore Anson's squadron in 1741; after they had been buffeted with tempests and debilitated by an inveterate scurvy. The piece of ground, in which the Commodore pitched his tent, was a small lawn, that lay on a little ascent, at the distance of about half a mile from the sea. In the front of his tent was a large avenue cut through the woods to the sea-side, which, sloping to the water with a gentle descent, opened a prospect of the bay and the ships at anchor. This lawn was screened behind by a tall wood of myrtle, sweeping round it in form of a theatre; the slope on which the wood stood rising with a much sharper ascent than the lawn itself; though not so much but that the hills and precipices within land, towered up considerably above the tops of the trees, and added to the grandeur of the view. There were likewise two streams of crystal water which ran to the right and left of the tent within a hundred yards distance; and were shaded by the trees, which bordered the lawns on either side, and completed the symmetry of the whole.

There are instances of two men living, at different times, alone, on this island for many years; the one a Mosquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk a Scotchman, who was, after five years, taken on board an English ship and brought back to Europe. From the history of this recluse, Daniel De Foe wrote his "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," and robbed Selkirk of both the honour and profits of his manuscripts.

Here we shall take the liberty to make a short *digression*, in order to present our readers with

ome account of this extraordinary man.—Alexan-
der Selkirk was born in the county of Fife about the
ear 1676, and was bred a seaman. He went
rom England in 1703, in the capacity of sailing
naster of a small vessel, called the Cinque Ports
Galley, Charles Pickering captain; and in Sep-
ember the same year, he sailed from Cork in com-
pany with another ship called the St. George, com-
manded by William Dampier, intending to cruize
on the Spaniards in the South Sea. On the coast
of Brasil Pickering died, and was succeeded in his
command by lieutenant Stradling. They pro-
ceeded on their voyage round Cape Horn to the
sland of Juan Fernandes, whence they were
driven by the appearance of two French ships of
thirty-six guns each, and left five of Stradling's men
here on shore, who were taken off by the French.
From hence they sailed to the coast of America,
where Dampier and Stradling quarrelled and sepa-
rated by agreement on the 19th of May 1704. In
September following, Stradling came again to the
sland of Juan Fernandes, where Selkirk and his
captain had a difference, which, with the circum-
stance of the ship's being very leaky, induced him
to determine on staying there alone. When his
companions were about to depart, his resolution
was shaken, and he desired to be taken on board;
but the captain positively refused to admit him,
and he was consequently obliged to remain, having
nothing but his clothes, bedding, a gun, and a small
quantity of powder and ball; a hatchet, knife, and
kettle; and his books and mathematical and nau-
tical instruments. He kept up his spirits tolerably
well till he saw the vessel put off; but then (as he
afterwards related) his heart yearned within him.

and melted at the thought of parting with his comrades and all human society at once.

> ———" Yet believe me Arcas,
> Such is the rooted love we bear mankind,
> All ruffians as they were, I never heard
> A sound so dismal as their parting oars."
>
> *Thomson's Agamemnon.*

Thus left sole monarch of the island, with plenty of the necessaries of life, he found himself in a situation hardly supportable. He had fish, goats flesh, turnips, and other vegetables; yet he grew dejected, languid, and melancholy, to such a degree as to be scarcely able to refrain from putting a period to his existence. Eighteen months passed before he could, by reasoning, reading his bible, and meditation, be thoroughly reconciled to his situation. At length, however, he grew happy,

d, his language, from disuse of conversation, become scarcely intelligible.

this solitude Selkirk continued nearly five s; during which time only two incidents hap- ed which he thought worth relating, the oc- ences of every day being, in his circumstances, ly similar. The one was, that pursuing a goat rly, he caught it just on the edge of a preci- , which was covered with bushes, so that he not perceive it, and he fell over to the bottom, re he supposed by the alteration of the moon he had lain three days. When he came to self, he found the goat lying under him dead, it was with great difficulty that he could l to his habitation, whence he was unable to for ten days. The other event was the arrival ship which he supposed to be French; and rong was the love of society in his mind that he eager to abandon his solitary felicity, and sur- ler himself to them, although enemies; but their landing he found them to be Spaniards, hom he had too great a dread to trust himself eir hands. They were by this time so near, it required all his agility to escape, which he ted by climbing into a thick tree, being shot at ral times as he ran off.

is enemies having departed, Selkirk returned s situation, and reconciled himself as much as ible to his solitary life till the 2d of February, 9, where captains Rogers and Courtney ar- d in two privateers from Bristol, and after a ight's stay at Juan Fernandes, appointed him er's mate of one of their vessels. In October , he arrived in England, where the public cu- y *was so strongly* excited concerning him, *he was persuaded* to put his papers into the

hands of De Foe to arrange and form them into a regular narrative. From this account of Selkirk, De Foe took the idea of writing the romance of Robinson Crusoe, and basely defrauded the original proprietor of his share of the profits.

CUBA is a large and important island, seven hundred miles long and eighty-seven broad. It commands the entrance of the gulfs of Mexico and Florida, as well as the windward passages; and thus it may be properly called the *Key* of the West Indies. It was discovered in 1429 by Columbus, who gave it the name of *Ferdinando* in honour of King Ferdinand of Spain; but it soon recovered its ancient name of Cuba. By the year 1511, the Spaniards had become complete masters of this island, and, according to their own accounts, they had in that time destroyed several millions of people. The possession of Cuba, however, was far from answering the expectations of the Spanish adventurers, whose avarice could not be gratified with any thing but gold. These men finding that there was gold upon the island, concluded it must come from mines; and therefore tortured the few inhabitants they had left, in order to extort from them a discovery of the places where these mines lay. The miseries endured by the unfortunate natives were such, that they had almost unanimously resolved to put an end to their own lives; but were prevented by one of the Spanish tyrants, who threatened to hang himself along with them, that he might have the pleasure, as he said, of tormenting them in the next world worse than he had done in this; and so much were they afraid of the Spaniards, that this ridiculous threat proved sufficient to divert them from their desperate resolution.

The soil of Cuba, if we except a ridge of moun

as that runs through the island from east to west, generally very fruitful, and produces abundance cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other articles, ich are raised upon the other West India nds. The climate, also, is tolerably healthful. Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, is a fertile and plea- t island, about sixty miles distant from Porto co, sixty-six from Cuba, a hundred and thirty- e from Jamaica, and three thousand five hun- ed from the land's end of England. It is esti- ted to be a hundred and sixty leagues in length m east to west, and nearly seventy in breadth m north to south. The climate is hot, but can- be reckoned insalubrious, as many of the inha- ants attain to longevity. It is sometimes re- shed by breezes and rains; and its salubrity is a great measure owing to the beautiful variety hills and valleys, woods and rivers, which every ere present themselves. It is, indeed, reckoned far the finest and most pleasant island of the ntilles, as being the best accommodated to all the rposes of life when duly cultivated. In the ains the heat is nearly uniform, but it varies in oportion to the distance from the mountains. he thermometer is sometimes at 99, but in the ountains it rarely rises above 77. There the ghts are cool enough to render a blanket wel- me; and there are mountains where even a fire necessary in some evenings. The contrast of olent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo mid; hence the tarnished appearance of almost metals, however brilliant the polish they may iginally have had. This is particularly observa- e on the sea coast, which is more unhealthy than e *interior parts of* the island. The southern *rt is very subject* to hurricanes, called here

southern gales, because they are not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the windward islands.

The two great chains of mountains which extend from east to west, and their numerous spires, give the island an aspect, at a distance, not so favourable as it deserves. They are, however, the cause of its greatest fertility; as they give rise to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, and even mercury. The mountains of Cibao, Selle, and Hotte, are reckoned six thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the bowels of the first, the cruel Spaniards condemned thousands of the natives to sacrifice their lives in search of gold. The mines are not now worked, although many persons are of opinion that they might be wrought with advantage. For many years, this island belonged partly to the French and partly to the Spaniards; it was afterwards ceded entirely to the French; but is now erected into an independent republic.

Porto Rico, the third of the Great Antilles, is likewise divided by a chain of mountains from east to west, and is tolerably well watered with brooks and rivers. The northern parts are said to contain mines of quicksilver, tin, lead, and some gold and silver; but there are none of the latter wrought at present, nor were there ever any considerable ones in the island, though its rivers have some gold dust mingled with their sand and gravel.

Jamaica, the largest of the Antilles, is about a *hundred and* seventy miles long, and sixty broad; *is situated* between 17 and 19 degrees of north

latitude and between 76 and 79 of west longitude. This island was discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, and he was so charmed with it, as always to prefer it to the rest of the islands. The prospect of this island from the sea, by its constant verdure and numerous bays is extremely pleasant. The coast, and for some miles within the land is low; but towards the interior it is hilly. The whole island is divided by a ridge of mountains running east and west, and composed of rock and very hard clay; through which the rains have worn long and deep cavities called *gullies*. There are also about a hundred rivers that issue from them on both sides; but scarcely any of them are navigable except by canoes, wherein sugars and other goods are carried from the plantations to the sea side, and from thence in sloops and schooners to Port Royal and Kingston. This is occasioned either by their falling too precipitately from the mountains, or the shortness of their course: besides, they often carry with them great stones or pieces of timber, and generally much clay or earth, which fouls the water, and gives it a copperish taste, though it becomes tolerably clear and sweet after standing for a few days in earthen jars. In dry seasons, fresh water is very scarce at a distance from the rivers; and the well-water near the sea is brackish and unwholesome.

There are some springs in this island that are remarkable for their petrifying quality; and near Point Morant there is a hot bath in a wood, whose water has proved very serviceable, both by drinking and bathing, for the cure of the cholic, the common disease of the country. In another place *there are several salt* springs, which, being united *form what is called* the Salt River. Salt is m

at Jamaica in ponds, into which the sea wate
comes, and the water being exhaled by the heat
the sun, the salt is left at the bottom. Nor mu
we omit mentioning a roaring cascade, and a re
markable lake in this island, the latter of which re
ceives abundance of water from a river witho
any visible outlet.

The climate, like that of all countries betwee
the tropics, is very warm towards the sea, and
marshy places unhealthy; but in more elevate
situations it is cooler, and where people live tem
perately, it is as healthy as any part of the We
Indies. The rains fall heavy for about a fortnigh
in May or October; and hail and thunder ar
pretty frequent; but ice and snow, except on th
tops of the mountains, are never seen, though at
very great height the air is exceedingly cold. Th
climate was certainly more temperate before th
great earthquake, and the island was supposed
be out of the reach of hurricanes, which it ha
since felt very severely. The heat, however,
much tempered by land and sea breezes; and th
hottest time of the day is about eight o'clock
the morning. At night, the wind blows from th
land on all sides, so that no ships can then ente
The soil of this island varies very considerably
some parts are deep, black, and rich, and mixe
with a kind of potter's earth; some are shallow an
sandy, and others of a middle nature.

Barbadoes, the most easterly of the Caribbe
islands, subject to Great Britain, is situated be
tween 12 degrees 56 minutes, and 13 degrees 1
minutes north latitude, and between 59 degrees 5
minutes and 60 degrees 2 minutes west longitude
It is generally supposed to extend twenty-fo
miles from north to south, and about fifteen fr

Plate the Seventh to Jonah

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

to west; but these mensurations are so un-
ain, that it will convey a more adequate idea
he island to say, that it contains about a hun-
l and seven thousand acres.

The climate is very hot, especially for eight
ths in the year, but the heat is not so excessive
n the same latitude on the continent, which
be said of the American islands in general;
it is observable, that though the inhabitants of
badoes perspire very much, they are not so
kened by it as we are by the heat in England
uly and August, nor are they so apt to be thirsty.
e length of the day is nearly the same all the
r round, the sun always rising and setting at
o'clock, or within half an hour before and after
ut the twilights are so short that it soon be-
es dark after sun set.

The atmosphere is generally clear and serene,
, from the total absence of frost, snow, and hail,
never liable to the sudden vicissitudes so com-
in other climates to the northward and south-
rd of the tropics. The air is, in general, very
lthy, which is chiefly owing to its having nei-
bogs nor marshes of stagnated water, nor large
sts, which generate a moist air.

sometimes happens that large pieces of ground
nted with sugar canes and even with plantain
banana trees, have slid down to the valleys
n the sides of the hills. This happens in very
y seasons; for the soil upon those hills being
uently not above eight or nine inches deep,
of an oozy, soapy nature underneath, it easily
arates from the next immediate substratum,
ch consists of a slippery chalk, flat stones, or
e gravel. When the soil slides in large pieces
otion is less violent than when it is confined

in narrow chasms in the meeting of two hills, where, the collection of water being considerable and heavy, instead of gliding softly between the two strata, it breaks out in different places at once; and then runs down the precipice a mingled torrent of earth and water. Some parts of the soil are hollowed into caves, capable of containing two or three hundred people, and lined with innumerable petrifactions.

Among the fossils of Barbadoes, the most remarkable is an oily bituminous exudation, of a dirty black colour inclining to green. It is procured by digging a hole or trench near the place where it oozes out of the earth; this gradually fills with water, that has a thick film or cream of this liquid bitumen swimming on the surface, from whence it is skimmed off and preserved in earthen jars or other vessels. It is of so inflammable a nature that it serves to burn in lamps; and may be successfully used both in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, and in paralytic and nervous disorders. In St. George's parish are frequently dug up lumps of a transparent resinous substance, resembling resin, from which it is principally distinguished by the fragrance of its smell; and on comparing it with the gum produced by the birch gum tree, one would suppose it to be of the same species. There is another species of bitumen of a solid substance, called *manjac*; which is dug out of the earth on the sides of several hills, and nearly resembles the bitumen found in the Dead Sea. If, by accident, any of these veins take fire, they continue burning a long time, though in a slow dull manner; for the veins being surrounded with earth *it crumbles*, and damps the flame into which

xcepting that of Bridge-town in Carlisle Bay, e is scarcely a harbour in the island, nor a am that deserves the name of a river; but have wells of good water in almost every part, hout digging very deep, and likewise large ds and reservoirs for rain-water. For the most , Barbadoes is a plain level country with some ll hills; and its woods have been cut down, to e room for plantations of sugar canes, which occupy the greatest part of the island.

t. Christopher's is the largest of all the Leeward nds, and is represented by some writers as one e most delightful spots in the world; its moun- s rising gradually above each other, and being utifully variegated with plantations, houses, and dens. The Rev. Mr. Smith (historian of Nevis) d a visit to a friend at St. Christopher's, and e a journey to the top of the great mountain e, an account of which he has communicated friend, in one of his letters, and to that letter are indebted for the following particulars.

From Basse Terre, the chief town of the island, author set out with his friend for Chianne, and, r riding through many plantations of sugar, and e of cotton, they came to thick woods, where y were agreeably entertained with the soft es of a vast number of turtle-doves, which, with murmurs of the sea beating gently against the ks at half a mile's distance, were enough to any one to sleep who was so inclined. To id the heat of the sun they travelled along the p valley, which runs upwards from the sea- , growing steeper the farther from the coast, plentifully stocked with wild palm, pimento, ia *fistula, and other* fragrant trees. Through *whole length of this* valley, which is about two

hours journey, runs a little but exceedingly transparent river of very sweet water; and not far from the side of this rivulet there is a pleasant garden, regularly planted with rows of citrons, lemons, oranges, limes, pomegranates, &c. besides pine-apples, asparagus, lettuces, and all sorts of European roots and herbs that will grow in so warm a latitude. To this garden the gentlemen and ladies often resort from Basse Terre, to divert themselves with singing, dancing, cards, and other amusements.

In the evening our author arrived at his friend's house at Chianne, which is about eight miles from Basse Terre, the road thither having the ocean on the right, and the vast Conorrhee hills on the left, whose lofty tops then touched the clouds, and seemed to rise to that height almost perpendicularly. The next morning they diverted themselves with catching cray-fish in Chianne river, or rather brook, for it is narrow and shallow, but a very clear stream, which they poisoned with green tobacco pounded and mixed with unslaked lime. This poison is so strong that the fish crept out of the water to shun it; at which Mr. Smith was not a little surprised, but his friend assured him it was a common thing.

Proceeding through the woods, our traveller, in company with nine others, Whites and Negroes, began to ascend the mountain, the ascent growing steeper and steeper, the higher they advanced; and in the like proportion the large trees began to dwindle and grow shorter. Before they passed all the trees, they entered among the clouds, which felt raw and cold, not unlike a fog in a winter's morning. From these woods to the top, which is about *half a mile*, there are no trees at all, and

very rarely a bush, the ground producing scarcely any thing but a sort of wild pine-apple-plants which bear no fruit. Being at last arrived at the top with great fatigue, the clouds were at least half a mile beneath them, but, the wind dispersing them, a charming view was opened of the woods and plantations below, besides an unbounded prospect of the Atlantic ocean.

The top of this mountain is a small plain, not three hundred yards wide, ending at the verge of a vast deep cavity, exactly round, and about a mile in circumference. Our author judges its perpendicular depth to be about two hundred and twenty yards, and observes that he looked down into it with horror, observing large and continual clouds of steam arisé from the veins of sulphur &c. with which the bottom of it every where abounds. The rim of this cavity, except where it joins to and makes part of the plain, is not above twenty, and in some places scarcely ten yards broad; and the inside of it, for at least half-way downwards, appears to be solid rock, over-run with very short blackish moss. "Upon maturely weighing the whole state of this mountain," says our author, "we unanimously agreed that it was on fire underneath us, and that the cavity was formerly (perhaps ages ago) occasioned by some furious and dreadful eruption, when it might be a volcano for a while, like Vesuvius or Etna."

And this conjecture seems highly probable, since there is just such a mouth or cavity on the top of Vesuvius, from whence the fiery eruptions proceed, as this on the top of the mountain at St. Christopher's.

Upon the rim of the cavity, to the south ea*there is a large* and steep rocky mount, c

long chain of lesser and lower ones, t
the island ; but, lofty as it is, our aut
Nevis mountain considerably higher

The whole breadth of one part
mentioned rim is taken up by a larg
in the form of a triangular pyrami
and almost as smooth as if it had be
chisel of a skilful workman. From
gle, at the base, it measures seven o
is somewhat blunted or rather brok
top, and a third part downwards fr
seems to be cracked quite through sid
colour of the rock resembles the red p
granite, and like that it is so extrem
a strong arm can scarcely make a vi
sion on it with the point of a sharp c
triangular pyramid on one side of th
Mount Misery on the other, each ta
breadth of the rim, prevent a pers
more than half way round the circle.

Heaven, the rain and the dew, and reserve
for the thirsty traveller. It is observable of
trees, that they are annuals, dying quite to
ground every autumn, and shooting up again
the roots in the spring till they are thicker tha
man's thigh; but the wood is so very soft and
rous, that one may easily cut it through at a sin
stroke with a sharp hatchet.

Keeping on in a very steep descent, throu
this wood of bananas, cabbage-trees, &c. the
arrived at the bottom of the cavity, where havin
crossed a little plain they came to an uneven spo
of ground consisting of thirty acres or upwards
Here they found a very large rock, jutting out o
the side of the hill; and at the bottom of it were
three or four round holes in the earth as wide as
a hat-crown, from whence issued hot steams like
smoke out of chimneys, which tinged the edges of
the holes with seemingly fair brimstone. The
little plain above-mentioned is so sulphureous, that
it bears nothing but long deadish grass, or rather
weeds, with a few stunted bushes.

At length they came to some boiling springs,
vulgarly called the "devil's coppers," each of
them about three feet in diameter. The water is
of a muddy colour, and rises within twelve inches
of the surface of the earth, boiling fiercer than a
great copper, and sending up strong clouds of
steam into the air. No kind of grass will grow
within twelve yards of these springs, the soil being
wholly sulphureous, and so excessively hot, that
travellers found it warm through very thick
shoes which they had bought on purpose for this
expedition. A negro in company was much
frightened at the sight of these coppers, and could

not be dissuaded from believing that jumbu, or th devil had his residence underneath them.

On the south side of the plain before mentioned there is a pond about forty yards over, not supplie by springs, but by rains which fall very heavily i that warm latitude.—The bottom of this pond con sists entirely of clay, which is as beautifully veine as the finest Castile soap, and as delicate as we polished marble.—Near this pond grew a bed o rushes, on which the company sat down and dined and afterwards returned to Chianne, not a little fa tigued with their journey.

Nevis, another of the Caribbee islands, is sepa rated from St. Christopher's by a narrow channel and is about twenty-one miles north of Montserra It makes a very beautiful appearance from th sea, being a large conical mountain, covered wit fine trees, of an easy ascent on every side, an richly cultivated. The circumference is abou twenty-one miles, with a considerable tract of le vel ground all around.—The climate in the lowe parts is reckoned to be warmer than that of Barba does, but it is more temperate toward the sum mit.

The soil of Nevis, especially in the valleys, i fruitful, but the rising ground is stony, and th plantations are consequently the worse, the highe they ascend towards the summit of the mountain This mountain has been measured with a quadran from the bay at Charles-town, and it is said to b exactly a mile and a half perpendicular, thoug Mr. Smith thinks it is not so high; he allows it however, to be higher than the mountain calle Coal in Norway, or that called Skiddaw in Cum berland.

On the south-side of St. John's parish, there is

considerable spot of sulphureous ground, at th upper end of a deep rupture in the earth commonl called Sulphur-gut, which is so exceedingly hot to be presently felt through the shoe-soals; and some eggs being buried in it about an inch deep for the space of three or four minutes, were a hard in that time as boiling or roasting could hav made them.

At the foot of the declivity adjoining to th south side of Charles-town, there is a little ho river called "the bath," supposed to flow from th above-mentioned sulphureous ground, which is no above three quarters of a mile higher up in th country. This rivulet runs at least half a mil before it loses itself in the sands of the sea; an towards the sea-side there is a particular part of i where a man may set one foot upon a spring tha is excessive cold, and the other upon another sprin that is surprisingly hot. All distempered peopl both whites and blacks, find great benefit fro this hot river; and our author says he knew a ne gro boy, who was sent from Barbadoes to Nevis fo that purpose, cured of the leprosy by drinking an bathing in it three or four times a day, after hav ing been twice salivated in vain. Mr. Smith him self bathed in it once a fortnight, and owns tha it contributed not a little to his health and vivi city; and, the last nine months of his stay in Nevi it was his custom to walk to the river every morn ing at sun rising, and drink a pint of its wate which operated well, and proved very bene ficial.

At another place, a little to the southward Charles-town, there is a sharp point of land th jets out a *considerable* way into the sea; on *rocky extremity* whereof Mr. Smith stood, x

26629

a negro slipped down from it into the wat
taking some sand from the bottom, he gav
our author's hand, who found it to be very
the man at the same time affirming that the
at the bottom was so excessively hot, that
scarcely bear to set his foot upon it.—The
Black-rock pond, about a quarter of a m
Charles-town, is milk warm; occasioned, n
by a mixture of such hot and cold spring
yet it yields several sorts of excellent
some of the finest eels in the world.

Antigua, situated sixty miles east of S
topher's and forty north of Guadaloupe, is r
the largest of all the British leeward islan
taining about seventy thousand acres of
It is very subject to hurricanes, and the
so wholesome as in the neighbouring island
soil is sandy, and in many places overgro
wood; and as there are no rivers nor wh
springs, the inhabitants are obliged to
the rain water in cisterns. A gentlem
visited the island in a time of great drou
served that the face of the country loo
tremely dismal, and the cisterns were almos
empty, so that the inhabitants were obliged
to Guadaloupe and Montserrat for the
water, which was afterwards sold for
pence a pail-full.—In some parts of this is
found large, white, and roundish stones
inside is hollow, and the outside overspre
were, with one continued mass of crystal
somewhat resembles wrought diamonds
together.

Montserrat is a small, but very pleasan
called by Columbus from its resemblan
nuous mountain near Barcelona in Spa

situated in sixteen degrees, fifty minu
latitude, and in sixty-one degrees west lo
having Antigua on the north east, St. Chri
and Nevis on the north west, and Guada
the south-south-east. It is about twent
miles in circumference, and is supposed to
between forty and fifty thousand acres.

This island is very mountainous, but its
are well watered and fruitful. The mou
are covered with cedars, cypresses, iron
(so called from the hardness of the wood)
variety of shrubs and plants. In short, it
well-planted island, and pretty much freque
by shipping, but it is so surrounded with ro
that the riding before it is unsafe, and it ha
place that can properly be called a haven.

We find nothing more remarkable relating
Montserrat, than the dreadful hurricane wh
happened there on the 29th and 30th of June 17
and blew down three fifths of the houses in t
island. On the 29th there were thirty-four win
mills going, many of which were entirely destroy
ed. A large copper, that held two hundred an
forty gallons, was carried over a high wall, an
beat close together by the fall. An empty sugar-
hogshead was lifted off the ground by the wind,
and carried thirty or forty yards over a dwelling-
tle-mill-house, weighing at least twenty thousand
pounds, was carried some distance from its situa-
tion, and by the force of the fall was broken into
innumerable pieces. Such havock was made
among the sugar-canes, that some planters, who
had a prospect of making two or three hundred
hogsheads the next year, would gladly have com-
pounded for sixty or eighty. In a word, the

the whole night, by reason
hut," says he, "was built of
each two of which a dog
and the top was covered w
situated in the bottom of a d
sun does not shine till nine
after four in the afternoon.
by thick wood, and during th
the mountain is covered with
which it frequently rains, an
night air exceedingly cold."

Early next morning, Mr. A
company with the negro b
very faithful to him during the
ney. He now resolved to tak
ravine, and proceeded for abo
at any considerable obst
w began to narrow fast
ers of rocks and precipi
many bushes and vines, v

and drive him down, he began to ascend, digging holes with his cutlass to put his feet in, and taking hold of the tufts of grass as lightly as possible. Notwithstanding all his care, however, he frequently slipped down a considerable way; but as it was only loose sand, he could easily push his cutlass into it up to the handle, and thus, by taking hold of it, recover himself again. At last he got up to some wild plantains, which continued all the way to the place where the trees began to grow. Here he rested himself for some time, waiting for the boy, who got up with much less difficulty than he had done. On getting up to the top of the precipice, he found himself on a very narrow ridge, covered with wood, and bounded by two ravins, the bottom of which he could not see, the descent to them appearing to be nearly perpendicular, though all the way covered with thick wood. Proceeding onwards, they found the ridge exceedingly narrow, with a tremendous gulf on each side, into which they were every moment in danger of falling; so that Mr. Anderson was obliged to lie down on his belly with great caution, in order to see through the bushes how the ridge tended.

Here a sulphureous smell, or rather one like gunpowder, began to be perceived; which our author knew must proceed from the top of the mountain as the wind then blew that way; and as it grew stronger as he advanced, he was in hopes that the summit could not be very far distant. Perceiving a rising before him, he imagined that, by getting upon it, he might have a view of the top of the mountain; but when this was done, he could only see a peak on the *north-west side* of the mountain, to which

...ing upon firm groun
was alarmed with a rustling amon
something like a human voice b
as he was preparing to defend
Caribbees or run-away negroes, h
surprised with the sight of those w
left him, with three others, sent b
with plenty of provisions. After i
selves, they renewed their labour
gour, and Mr. Anderson thought
reaching the top before night.
he had a fair view of the ravin on
was of prodigious depth, and ran fr
of the mountain to the sea. Its bc
be a rock nearly resembling lava
It seemed as if there had been vast
phureous matter running upon it
He now regretted that he knew n
before he commenced his excursio
a headland in a canoe, and get
ght have gained the summit wi

now about half way down, but all the rest of
way seemed a perpendicular precipice, which
was impossible to pass; the top of the mou
tain was yet a great way off, and there was
other resource than to attempt the ridge they ha
left.

The evening was now so far advanced, that they
were obliged to take up their residence where
they were; and there was only time to place
two or three sticks against the stump of a tree,
and slightly to cover them with plantain leaves,
for a night's habitation. Their situation was ex-
tremely uncomfortable; for it began to rain and
blow violently, which prevented them from mak-
ing a fire, and almost chilled them with cold. At
break of day they renewed their work with great
alacrity; in a short time they had the satisfaction
to perceive the woods become thin; and about
eleven o'clock they obtained a full view of the
op, about a mile distant. It seemed to be com-
osed of six or seven ridges, very much broken
the sides, as if they had suffered great convul-
ns, and they were also divided by excessively
ep ravins without any water in them. Mr.
derson directed his course towards a high peak
overlooked a large excavation where the
es met, and which he supposed to be the
r of the volcano. In his way he found the
wood composed of a most beautiful species
ces; and he then entered into a thick long
intermixed with fern, which branched and
every direction. Through this they were
d to cut their way with almost as much dif-
as they had done through the woods, and
ed to continue very near to the top of the
. The fatigue of this work soon reduced

...n was obliged to abandon
the present, and they all beg
half an hour after twelve; at
at M. Gasco's, and notwithst
weariness, our author contin
Mr. Malounc's, which is ab
from the foot of the mountain.

Having refreshed himself til
in order to sustain the fatigues
better, our traveller set out
morning, in company with a
had resolved to go with him
little difficulty till they came to
they had formerly returned.
they were obliged for a quarte
their way through the grass
mentioned; which being done
further obstruction. When th
quarter of a mile of the top, t
mate suddenly altered, the air
cold, and the whole

e of the mountain, at the place where all the
s meet. Its diameter is somewhat more
mile, and its circumference to appearance
ect circle. Its depth from the surrounding
n is above a quarter of a mile, and it narrows
e, but very regularly, to the bottom. Its
are very smooth, and for the most part co-
with short moss, except towards the south,
there are a number of small holes and fissures.
is the only place where it is possible to go
to the bottom, and here the descent is very
erous, on account of the numberless small
ns. On the west side is a section of a red
like granite, cut very smooth, and having the
declivity with the other parts. All the
f the surrounding sides seem to be composed
nd which has undergone the action of an
se fire. It has a crust quite smooth, and
an inch thick, almost as hard as rock; on
ing through which, nothing appears but
sand. In the centre stands a burning moun-
about a mile in circumference, and of a conic
but quite level. Out of the middle of the
nit rises a small eminence, eight or ten feet
and perfectly conical; from the apex of
h a column of smoke constantly issues. It is
posed of large masses of red granite-like rock
rious shapes and sizes, which appear to have
split into their present forms by some ter-
convulsion of nature.

reat quantities of smoke issue from most parts
e mountain, especially on the north side,
h appears to be burning from top to bottom;
the heat is so intense, that it is impossible to
nd it. It is even dangerous to go round the
as large masses of rock are constantly split-

smelt strongly of brimstone. On
the mountain he saw two chasms
was an oval hole, about a hundred
ter; but he could not venture nea
thom the depth of it, because it freq
black clouds of smoke, mingled wit
A little below the least of these
are three little basons of hot water
is dark coloured and smells like iron
the water in smith's forges; the sec
and has the taste of alum; and th
and seems impregnated with vitrio

From all the neighbouring hills
less springs, which fertilize the
and moderate the burning heat of t
a refreshing stream, so celebrated
leons, which formerly used to touch
ward Islands, had orders to renew
sion with this pure and salubrious
That part of the island which is co

ing the capes, some of which extend two or three leagues into the sea. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences; the highest bears indelible marks of a volcano, and the woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds, which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to render it horrid and inaccessible; while the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains issue many springs, which commonly flow in gentle streams, but are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. Their qualities are derived from the soil over which they flow; being in some places excellent, and in others so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected during the rainy season.

Marigulante, situated about twelve miles south of Guadaloupe, was discovered by Columbus, in his second American voyage, and called by the name of his ship, *Maria Galanta*, or "Gallant Mary." It is about eighteen miles long, and between nine and twelve broad. Viewed at a distance from on board a ship, it appears like a floating island, because as it is for the most part flat the trees seem to swim; but a nearer prospect shows it to be intersected by some rising grounds which give a pleasing variety to the landscape. On its first discovery, it was supposed to want water, but a charming running stream has since been found, on the banks of which are some excellent plantations of sugar. The climate is much the same as in the other Caribbees; and the whole island *is very capable* of improvement, the soil *being almost equally* good, and the land rising

the middle, which serves as a large d
beasts.—Saba is another steep rock, o
of which is a little ground very proper
tion.

The island of Trinidad, separated
Andalusia by a strait about three m
about sixty-two miles in length, and
breadth, and was discovered by Colu
the year 1498. The soil is very fer
productions various, but the climate i
unhealthy. There is a curious bitumi
this island, of which Mr. Anderson h
following interesting account in the se
volume of the Philosophical Transactio

"A most remarkable production of
island of Trinidad, is a bituminous lak
known by the name of *Tar Lake*; by
called *La Bray*, from its resemblance
swering the intention of ship pitch.
leeward side of the island, about half w

it appears a mass of black vitrified rocks; but o
a close examination, it is found a composition o
bituminous scoriæ, vitrified sand, and earth, ce
mented together: in some parts, beds of cinder
only are found. In approaching this cape, there is
strong sulphureous smell, sometimes disagreeable
This smell is prevalent in many parts of th
ground, to the distance of eight or ten miles.

"This point of land is about two miles broad
and on the east and west sides, from the distance
of about half a mile from the sea, falls with a gentl
declivity to it, and is joined to the main land on th
south by the the continuation of the mangrov
swamps; so that the bituminous plain is on the
highest part of it, and only separated from the sea
by a margin of wood, which surrounds it, and pre-
vents a distant prospect of it. Its situation is simi-
lar to a savannah, and like that, it is not seen till
treading upon its verge. Its colour and even surface
present at first the aspect of a lake of water; but it
is possible it got the appellation of *Lake* when seen
in the hot and dry weather, at which time its sur-
face to the depth of an inch is liquid; and then
from its cohesive quality it cannot be walked upon.

"It is of a circular form, about three miles in cir-
cumference. At my first approach it appeared a
plain, as smooth as grass, excepting some small
clumps of shrubs and dwarf trees that had taken
possession of some spots of it; but when I had
proceeded some yards, I found it divided into
areolæ of different sizes and shapes: the chasms
or divisions anastomosed through every part of it;
the surface of the areolæ perfectly smooth and hori-
zontal; the margins undulated; each undulation
enlarged to the bottom till they join the opposit
On the surface, the margin or first undulatio

necessitated to plunge into the water a
in passing from one areolæ to another.
accurate idea that can be formed of its
be from the areolæ and their ramifications
of a turtle. Its common consistence a
ance is that of pit-coal, the colour rath
It breaks into small fragments of a glos
lular appearance, with a number of r
shining particles interspersed through
stance: it is very friable, and when liq
jet black colour. Some parts of the
covered with a thin and brittle scoria,
vated. As to its depth I can form no
for in no part could I find a substrati
other substance: in some parts, howev
calcined earth mixed with it.

"Although I smelt sulphur very stro
ing over many parts of this plain, I cou
no appearance of it, nor any rent or cra
which the steams might issue; probi

emitting small sparks with a vivid flame, which extinguish the moment the candle is removed. A piece put in the fire will boil up a long time without suffering much diminution; and after a long time's severe heat, the surface will burn, and form a thin scoria, under which the rest remains liquid. Heat seems not to render it fluid, nor to occupy a larger space than when cold; from which I imagine there is but little alteration on it during the dry months, as the solar rays cannot exert their force above an inch below the surface. I was told by one person, that in the dry season the whole was an uniform smooth mass; and by another that the ravins contained water fit for use during the year. But neither of these assertions can I believe; for if, according to the first, it were an homogeneous mass, something more than an external cause must affect it to give it the present appearances; nor without some hidden cause can the second be granted. Although the bottoms of these ramified channels admit not of absorption, yet from their open exposure, and the black surface of the circumjacent parts, evaporation must go on amazingly quick, and a short time of dry weather must soon empty them; nor from the situation and structure of the place is there a possibility of supply but from the clouds. To show that the progress of evaporation is inconceivably quick here, at the time I visited it, there were, on an average, two thirds of the time incessant torrents of rain; but from the afternoon being dry with a gentle breeze, (as is generally the case during the rainy season in this island), there evidently was an equilibrium between the rain and the evaporation; for in the course of three days I saw it twice, and perceived no alteration on

...pitch, it i
bottoms of ships, for which
lected by many; and I shoulc
servative against the borer, so
in this part of the world.

"Besides this place, where it
state, it is found liquid in many
and at the distance of twenty
about two inches thick, in roun
four inches diameter, and often i
This is consequently liquid, and
tar than when indurated, and ac
any thing it touches: grease is th
will divest the hands of it.

"The soil in general, for som
La Bray, consists of cinders and b
where not so, it is a strong argill
whole exceedingly fertile, whicl
case where there are any sulphure
it. Every part of the country, t
thirty miles round, has every appe
formed by

there has been, and still probably is, a comm
cation between them.—One of these moun
opposite to La Bray in Trinidad has every ap
ance of a volcanic mountain: however, the vo
nic effects have been very weak here, as no tr
of them extend above two miles from the
in this part of the island, and the greater
of it has had its origin from a very different ca
to that of volcanoes; but they have certainly l
the foundation of it, as is evident from the hi
ridge of mountains which surrounds its windwa
side, to protect it from the depredations of t
ocean, and is its only barrier against that ove
powering element, and may properly be called th
skeleton of the island.

"From every examination I have made, I find
the whole island formed of an argillaceous earth,
either in its primitive state or under its different
metamorphoses. The bases of the mountains are
composed of *schistus argillaceous*, and *talcum lithor-
margo*; but the plains or lowlands remaining near-
ly in the same moist state as at its formation, the
component particles have not experienced the vi-
cissitudes of nature so much as the more elevated
parts, consequently retain more of their primitive
forms and properties. As argillaceous earth is
formed from the sediment of the ocean, from the si-
tuation of Trinidad to the continent, its formation is
easily accounted for, granting first the formation of
the ridge of mountains that bounds its windward
side, and the high mountains on the continent that
nearly join it: for the great influx of currents into
the gulf of Paria from the coasts of Brasil and An-
alusia must bring a vast quantity of light earthy
articles from the mouth of the numerous large
rers which traverse these parts of the continent;

but the currents being repelled by these ridges of mountains, eddies and smooth water will be produced where they meet and oppose, and therefore the earthy particles would subside and form banks of mud, and, by fresh accumulations, would soon form dry land: and from these causes it is evident such a tract of country as Trinidad must be formed. But these causes still exist, and the effect from them is evident; for the island is daily growing on the leeward side, as may be seen from the mud-beds that extend a great way into the gulf, and these constantly increase. But from the great influx from the ocean at the south end of the island, and its egress to the Atlantic again, through the Bocas, a channel must ever exist between the continent and Trinidad."

Margarita, or the Pearl Island, is situated in eleven degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, and in sixty four degrees two minutes of west longitude. It was discovered by Columbus and is about thirty-five leagues in circumference. The soil is very fertile in maize and fruits, and abounds in pasture and verdant groves; yet is totally destitute of fresh water, which the inhabitants are obliged to bring from the continent. The Spaniards were induced to take possession of it, on account of the valuable pearls found in the oysters abounding on its coast. They built a castle called *Monpadre*, and employed prodigious numbers of negroes in the pearl fishery; cruelly forcing them to tear up the oysters from the rocks to which they stuck, although the coast abounds with sharks, which devoured many of them. In 1620, this island was invaded by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; at which time it has been almost abandoned by the Spaniards. It is now principally inhabited by the natives, to whom particular indulgence

e granted by the court of Spain, on account of
r ready submission to Columbus.
'erra del Fuego, separated from the southern
emity of America by the straits of Magellan,
sists of a chain of stupendous mountains; but
e writers who have represented it as perpe-
ly covered with snow, and destitute of wood,
evidently mistaken, and their error must have
en from having visited it in winter, for the crew
he Endeavour, commanded by captain Cook,
ceived trees when they were at a considerable
ance from the island, and on a nearer approach,
y found the coast and the sides of the hills
hed with an agreeable verdure. The summits
ie hills are barren, but the valleys are rich, and
rook is to be found at the foot of almost
ry hill. The water has a reddish tinge, but is
ill tasted.
The climate is intensely cold, and in January
8, (which was the summer season in this part
he world), two persons who went on shore with
Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and others, perish-
by sleeping one night on the island. The fol-
ing account will set this matter in a clearer
t, and may probably be acceptable to most of
readers.——" Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr.
han, and several other gentlemen, accompanied
servants, went a considerable way into the
ntry, where they had marshy ground, and very
l blasts of wind and snow to contend with;
rever, after great fatigue, they at last attained
nsiderable eminence they had in view; and
they found a great variety of plants, that
ified their curiosity and repaid them for their

It was now near eight o'clock in the evening

and Dr. Solander, who knew from experience, that extreme cold, when joined with fatigue, occasions a drowsiness that is not easily resisted, intreated his friends to keep in motion, however disagreeable it might be to them:—his words were, 'Whoever sits down, will sleep; and whoever sleeps, will wake no more.' Every one seemed accordingly armed with resolution; but on a sudden, the cold became so very intense, as to threaten the most direful effects. It was very remarkable, that Dr. Solander himself who had so forcibly admonished and alarmed his party, should be the first who insisted upon being suffered to repose. In spite of the most earnest intreaties of his friends, he lay down amidst the snow, and it was with great difficulty they kept him awake. One of the black servants also became weary and faint, and was upon the point of following the doctor's example. Mr. Buchan was therefore detached with a party to make a fire at the first commodious spot they could meet with. Mr. Banks, with four more, remained with the doctor and Richmond the black, who, with the utmost difficulty, were induced to come on; but after walking a few miles farther, they expressed their inability of proceeding. When the black was informed, that if he remained there he would soon be frozen to death, he replied, that he was so exhausted with fatigue, that death would be a relief to him. Dr. Solander said he was not unwilling to go, but that he must first take some sleep, notwithstanding what he had previously declared to the company.

Thus resolved, they both sat down, supported by bushes, and in a short time fell fast asleep. Intelligence now came from the advanced party, that a fire was kindled about a quarter of a mile farther

he way. Mr. Banks then waked the doctor, had almost lost the use of his limbs already, gh it was but a few minutes since he sat down; evertheless consented to go on. Every mea- taken to relieve the black proved ineffectual emained motionless, and they were obliged to e him to the care of the other black servant and ilor, who appeared to have been the least hurt the cold; and they were to be relieved as soon wo others were sufficiently warmed to supply r places. The doctor was with much difficulty to the fire. Those who were sent to relieve companions of Richmond, returned in about an hour, without being able to find them. ere was a full of snow which continued for rly three hours, and there remained no hopes of ng the absentees again, at least alive. About lve o'clock, however, a great shouting was rd at a distance, which gave inexpressible satis- tion to every one present. Mr. Banks and four ers went forth and met the sailor, who had strength enough to walk; he was immediately to the fire, and they proceeded to seek for the others. They found Richmond upon his legs, incapable of moving them; the other black lying senseless upon the ground. All endea- urs to bring them to the fire were fruitless, nor it possible to kindle one upon the spot, on count of the snow that had fallen, and was still ing; so that there was no alternative, and they re compelled to leave the two unfortunate ne- es to their fate, after making them a bed of ghs, and covering them very thick with the m.

" As all hands had been employed in endea- ring to carry the two blacks to the fire, and

had therefore been exposed to the cold for near an hour and a half, some of them began to be afflicted in the same manner as those they went to relieve. At length, however, they reached the fire, where they passed the night in a very disagreeable manner. The party that set out from the ship consisted of twelve, of whom two were already judged to be dead: it was doubtful whether a third would be able to return on board; and Mr. Buchan, a fourth, who had just recovered from fits, seemed threatened with them again. They had also wandered so far into the interior of the island, that the ship was a long day's journey distant, and they had not provisions left sufficient to afford the company a single meal.

"Next morning, at day-break, nothing presented itself to view all around but snow, the trees being equally covered with it as the ground, and the blasts of the wind were so violent and frequent, that their journey was rendered impracticable, and there was much reason to dread perishing with cold and famine. However, at about six o'clock, they were flattered with a dawn of hope of being delivered, by discovering the sun through the clouds, which gradually diminished. Previous to their setting out, messengers were dispatched to the unhappy negroes, who returned with the melancholy news of their death.

"About ten o'clock, they set out on their journey to the ship; and in about three hours, to their [illegible] astonishment and satisfaction, they found [illegible]es upon the shore, much nearer to the [illegible] their most sanguine expectations could [illegible]ired them.—The congratulations every [illegible]rd expressed at their return, can better [illegible]ined than described."

Newfoundland is a large island belonging
Great Britain, and situated between forty-six a
fifty-one degrees of north latitude, and betwe
fifty-three and fifty-eight degrees west longitu
from London; it is bounded on the north by th
straits of Belleisle, which separate it from Labra
dor; on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean
and on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Within the circuit of sixty miles of the southern
part, the country is hilly, but not mountainous.
The hills increase in height as they recede from
the sea; and their course is irregular, not forming
a continued chain, but rising and falling abruptly.
The coasts are high, and the shores remarkably
bold. The country is much wooded, and the hills
(such, at least, as have not flat summits to admit
the rain to stagnate on them), are clothed with
birch, hazel, spruce, fir, and pine trees; all of
which, however, are small, owing to the inhabit-
ants taking off the bark to cover their fish stages.
The island is on all sides, more or less, pierced
with deep bays, which peninsulate it in many
places, by isthmuses most remarkably narrow.

The mountains on the south-west side, near the
a, are very high, and terminate in lofty head-
ds. Such are Chapeau Rouge, a most remarka-
high promontory. Cape St. Mary's, and Cape
ine.—On the north-east, most of the hills
ate pyramidally, but form no chain. The
parts of the country consist chiefly of
s, dry barren hammocks, or level land,
quent lakes and ponds, and in some places
with stunted black spruce. The rivers
undland are unfit for navigation, but they
in floating down the wood with the
loods. Near the brooks it is that timber

is commonly met with, but seldom above three or four miles inland, and in valleys; the hills in the northern district being naked and barren.

Cape Breton is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called *Canso*, and is about a hundred miles in length and fifty in breadth. It is surrounded by little sharp-pointed rocks, separated from each other by the waves, above which some of their tops are visible. All its harbours are open to the east, turning towards the south. Except in the hilly parts, the surface of the country has but little solidity, being every where covered with a light moss and with water. The dampness of the soil is exhaled in fogs, without rendering the air unwholesome. In other respects, the climate is very cold; owing either to the prodigious quantity of lakes, which cover above half the island, and remain long frozen; or to the number of forests

sort of confusion; the cedar and other tall trees rearing their lofty heads, and the lignum vitæ, mahogany, and numberless others thriving under their friendly shade. The valleys too are generally verdant, being refreshed with so many streams; but their greatest beauty consists in the plantations that adorn them, laid out with the nicest art, and producing as choice and valuable plants as any in the universe, particularly the sugar-cane*, of whose culture, the preparation of sugar, &c. we shall here give an account, which may serve likewise for Barbadoes, Antigua, Nevis, and the rest of our sugar-islands; for not only the commodity, but the manufacture of it, is in all of them nearly the same.

The reed or cane, which yields us such an agreeable juice, is like those others we see in morasses and on the edges of lakes, excepting that

* It is a question not yet decided among botanists, whether the ancients were acquainted with this cane, and whether they knew how to express its juice? All that we can gather from the arguments advanced on either side is, that, if they knew the cane and the juice, they did not know the art of condensing, hardening, and whitening it, and consequently knew nothing of our sugar. Salmasius however assures us, that the Arabs have used the art of making sugar, such as we now have it, above eight hundred years.—Another question among naturalists is, whether sugar-canes be originally of the West Indies, or whether they have been translated thither from the East? The learned of the last ages have been much divided on this point; but, since the dissertation of father Labat, published in 1722, there is no longer room to doubt but that the sugar-cane is as natural to America as India. All that can be said in favour of the latter is, that the Spaniards and Portuguese first learnt from the Orientals the art of expressing its juice, boiling it, and reducing it into sugar.

its goodness and its bulk, it usually grows to the height of six or seven feet, sometimes more, exclusive of the long, green, tufted leaves that from the middle whereof arise the flower and seed. The stem or stalk is divided by knots or joints, from whence likewise shoot out leaves; these usually fall as the cane rises; and it is either that the cane is not good, or that it is from its maturity, when the knots are bare of leaves. The cane is yellowish when ripe, about an inch in diameter; and its juicy pith is then eaten freely, being very nourishing and wholesome, if taken with moderation. The tops of the canes are likewise reckoned good food for horses and black cattle *.

The ground fit for sugar-canes is that which is light, soft, and spungy, lying on a descent proper to carry off the water, and well exposed to the sun. The usual manner of planting the canes is by digging long trenches, about six inches

from each other, laying a double row of canes along them from end to end. From every knot of the canes thus laid down in the furrows shoots up another cane; and these young ones grow to the heighth of eighteen or twenty inches in about twelve weeks time, but do not arrive to maturity till they have been a year or fifteen months in the ground. The next care of the planter is to keep his canes free from weeds, and to observe whether any of his roots have failed, that the trenches may be supplied in time with others; for, the crop being, by a neglect in either case, partly ripe and partly green at the same time, they cannot well be separated without more labour than they are worth, and then the planter burns them, as they stand. By this means indeed he loses a crop, but he does not lose his planting; for, the fire not touching the roots, they soon shoot out again, the soil is much improved, and swarms of rats are destroyed, which often do great damage in these plantations. The present practice is to dung the canes, either when they are planted, or when they come to be two feet high; and this is the planter's greatest trouble and expence, for, were it not for this dunging, much fewer negroes would be required.

When the canes are ripe, they are cut up one at a time by a proper instrument, being too large to be mowed by a scythe; and, as they cut them, they trim them and chop off the tops, which, as above intimated, are reserved for the cattle. The canes are then bundled up in faggots, and carried to the mills, which are very curious machines, contrived to bruise them and express the liquor or juice therein contained. These mills are composed of three wooden rollers covered with plates of iron, and are of four kinds, being turne

either by slaves, water, wind, or cattle. Those turned by the hand were first in use, but are now laid aside, as being an intolerable hardship to the poor negroes who were doomed to that work, besides the slowness of their progress. Windmills are the most modern, and are not yet very common, except in Barbadoes and St. Christopher's, and among the Portuguese. These make good dispatch, but have this inconvenience, that they are not easily stopped, which proves sometimes fatal to the negroes who feed them.

The juice coming out of the canes, when pressed and broken between the rollers, is conveyed by a leaden canal into the sugar-house, which is near the mill, where it falls into a vessel, and thence runs into a copper or caldron, to receive its first preparation, only heated by a slow fire to make it simmer. With the liquor is here mixed a quantity of ashes and quick-lime; the effect of which mixture, together with the action of the fire, is, that the unctuous parts are separated from the rest, and raised to the top in the form of a thick scum, which they keep constantly taking off, and serves to feed poultry, horses, &c.—The juice in the next place is purified in a second copper, where a brisker fire makes it boil; and all the time the casting up of the scum is promoted by means of a strong lye composed of lime-water and other ingredients.—This done, it is purified in a third boiler, wherein is cast a lye that assists in purging it still farther, making its impurities rise to the surface, whence they are taken with a skimmer.—Hence it is removed to a fourth boiler, where it is farther purified by a more violent fire; and hence *to a fifth*, where it is brought to the consistence *of a syrup*.—In a sixth boiler the syrup receive

ll coction; and here all the impurities which ormer lyes had left are taken away by the in- on of a new one, and a water of lime and alum. is last copper there scarcely remains a third hat was put into the first, the rest being ed by frequent boilings and skimmings. It is observed, that the size of the several coppers ys diminishes from the first to the last, each g provided with a furnace to give a heat pro- onable to the degree of coction the juice has ved. In some large sugar-works there are particular coppers for boiling and preparing kimmings for farther uses.

thus passing successively a number of cop- the juice of the canes is purified, thickened, endered fit to be converted into any of the s of sugar hereafter mentioned, which are all ared in the American islands. According to abat, these are, 1. Crude sugar, or moscovado, h is that first drawn from the juice of the , and whereof all the rest are composed. The od of making it is that already described for s in general; but here we may add, that, taken out of the sixth copper, it is put into ler, where, after stirring it briskly together, let stand to settle, till a crust, as thick as a n-piece, is formed thereon. The crust be- rmed, they stir it again, then put it into ls, where it stands to settle till it be fit to l. 2. Strained sugar, though somewhat r than the former, is prepared in the same ler, with this difference, that to whiten it strain the liquor through blankets, as it s out of the first copper; which invention is g to the English, who likewise put the into wooden forms or moulds, and, when

it has purified itself well, cut it in pieces, it in the sun, and barrel it up. 3. Ea or clayed sugar is that which is whitened by n of earth laid on the top of the moulds it i into to purge itself, and after a long proces tedious to be here related) it is formed into l and baked, then pounded with huge wooden tles, and put up in barrels. This is the powder sugar. 4. Refined sugar is boiled freed from its impurities by throwing in lime ter, eggs, and other ingredients, which the ea sugar has not; in other respects the process is the same, only more care and exactness is and the refined sugar is drier and whiter.—Se other sorts of sugar might be mentioned, but seem to be the chief that are prepared in sugar islands.

Here it seems proper to add, that in Ca and New England they obtain a species of

nly observe, that Jamaica had for many years
ced fine sugars, before the planters knew how
ke rum; but, having learnt the art from those
rbadoes, they are now reckoned to excel
in that commodity.

this account of the sugar-cane and its pro-
perhaps it will not be amiss to subjoin a few
vations on the qualities of sugar. Hoffman,
ing of sugar, says, that it is a temperate
and friendly to nature; but it has been
nt much disputed, whether in general it is
esome or otherwise. According to some, it is
ng, emollient, resolvent, aperient, and cal-
ed to resist putrefaction; good for the sto-
, breast, and lungs; promotes expectoration,
s internal tumours, cleanses ulcers of the
ys, bladder, and intestines, and hinders all
sive substances from acting easily on the in-
l parts. According to others, it is injurious
rbutic, hypochondriac, hysteric, and feverish
nts, if used in considerable quantities; and
s assert, that it impairs the appetite, weakens
tion, produces flatulencies, and generates
s and dysenteries. It is also said to lay a
lation for the piles; and some foreign physi-
have ascribed the frequent consumptions in
and to the copious use of sugar. Whilst
assert that sugar generates worms, others are
sitive that it destroys them. It is generally
d, however, that the common coarse sugars
the cutaneous glands and excite scorbutic
and blotches. Rotten teeth are often the
quence of using sugar too copiously, and those
do so are likewise said to be liable to fevers.

farther to be observed, that sugar in some de-
differs in medicinal virtues according to its

gives time for the saliva to
to blunt the acrimony of the
The culture and manage
formerly a very considerable a
in Jamaica, where the plant g
than in any other of our colo
(according to the account of
sided a good while in that isla
planters of it in the parish of
chiefly cultivated, were so g
to be three hundred gentlem
parish-church on a Sunday.
owing to the want of seasons,
ties laid on that commodity, (
say was the case) at present th
indigo to be found in that par
vestiges of its former prosperit
by our legislature on indigo was
six-pence a pound, which coul
pound weight of it was worth
on its falling

pretty certain, that much of the indigo at pre- t imported from our sugar colonies is the pro- e of the neighbouring French and Spanish ntations.

The cacao-tree, of which there are many walks plantations in Jamaica, has been spoken of ady; and therefore we need say no more t here, but proceed to the description of the that produces the aromatic spice called ento or Jamaica pepper, which grows plenti- y on the hilly parts of that island. According Sir Hans Sloane, the trunk of this tree is as thick man's thigh, rising straight up to the height of at thirty feet, covered with a very smooth skin a grey colour, and branching out on every side. e ends of the twigs are set with leaves of several s, the largest being four or five inches long, two or three inches broad in the middle, from nce they decrease towards each extremity. y are smooth, thin, and shining, of a deep en colour, without any incisures, and stand on foot-stalks. When bruised, they are very fra- nt, and in all things resemble the leaves of a bay- *. The extremities of the twigs are branched bunches of flowers, each stalk sustaining a ver bending back, within which are many stami- f a pale green. These are succeeded by bunches rowned berries, greenish when small, but big-

* A respectable author says, the leaves of the Jamaica per-tree can scarcely be distinguished from bay leaves, they are of a much stronger aromatic smell. In s, and we suppose in other islands where it grows, adorn their churches with small boughs of it at mas, the fruit being green upon them, yet as do our churches in England with holly and ivy at sacred season.

ger than juniper berries when ripe, and lik
black, smooth, and shining. They contain
green, biting pulp, and two large seeds s
by a membrane, each of which is hemisp
and both together form a globe. These tree
in June, July, and August, but sooner or l
cording to their situation, and the differen
for rain; and, after they flower, the fruit soon
Where these trees grow, they are gener
standing when other trees are felled, and a
times planted where they never grew, on
of the great profit from the cured fruit,
annually exported in large quantities to
The curing and preserving this fruit for u
tended with no great difficulty, being usua
by the negroes, who climb the trees, and
the twigs with the unripe green fruit, wh
carefully separate from the leaves and ripe
and then expose them to the sun for sever
spreading them thin on cloths, and turnin
at intervals, taking care to keep them from th
which are very great in Jamaica. By this
they become dry and shrivelled, and from
change to a brown colour, and then they a
the market. They are of different sizes, b
rally of the bigness of black pepper; and, l
peculiar mixed taste and smell, somewhat
bling cloves, juniper berries, cinnamon, a

those friendly offices to the bowels which
nerally expect from spices. It is usually
the druggists for carpobalsamum, but it is
t fruit, and seems more fragrant and less
ic.

same learned author, from whom we have
the preceding account of the Jamaic pepper-
describes likewise the wild cinnamon-tree,
grows in that island, and whose bark is
only sold in the shops for cortex Winteranus,
rk of a tree so denominated from captain
r who brought it from the straits of Magel-
his voyage with Sir Francis Drake. Howe-
ough these are barks of different sorts, and by
utward appearance seem quite different from
ther, yet the one may be used as a succeda-
to the other, though the true cortex is much
valued beyond the false, being far more aro-
—The trunk of the wild cinnamon-tree is
the thickness of the Jamaica pepper-tree,
ses to the height of twenty or thirty feet,
a beautiful top, with many branches and
hanging downwards. It has an outer and an
bark, the former whereof is of an aromatic
as thin as a shilling, of a grey colour, with
white spots here and there upon it, and seve-
allow furrows of a darker colour running va-
through it. The internal bark is as thick
crown piece, smooth, of a whiter colour
the external, and of a much more biting
romatic taste, something like that of cloves,
not glutinous like cinnamon, but dry and
bling between the teeth. The leaves grow on
talks an inch long, coming out near the ends
twigs *without* any order. They are two
long, and one broad near the end, where

re roundish, being narrow at the beginning,
creasing in breadth almost to the extremity.
are of a yellowish-green colour, smooth
shining, without any incisures about the
es, and somewhat resemble the leaves of bay.
extremities of the twigs are branched out into
ge bunches of flowers, each having a foot-stalk,
d a calyx at the top made up of little leaves,
herein stand five scarlet or purple petala. These
owers are succeeded by many caliculated berries,
he size of a large pea, being roughish and green,
and containing within them a mucilaginous thin
pulp, and four black shining seeds, of an irregular
figure.

All the parts of this tree, when fresh, are
very hot, aromatic, and biting to the taste, like
and it grows on the low lands, or Savan
very frequently on each side of t
and the town of
and the o

stitution, it does more harm than good, being of a warm nature. If rum be mixed with this bark, it loses much of its disagreeable smell; and, if it be mixed with water, and distilled per vesicam, it yields an aromatic oil, sinking to the bottom of the water like oil of cloves.

The same learned naturalist observes, that in Jamaica and the neighbouring islands, as well as on the continent of America, there grow several sorts of misletoe, to which he gives the name of viscum, with an epithet to distinguish the various species. One of this family he calls viscum caryophylloides, from having its seed-vessel somewhat like that of a clove july-flower. The branches of this plant are encompassed with many brown small fibres, which take firm hold of the bark of the trees whereon it grows; not indeed like misletoe, which penetrates into the bark or wood on which it grows, but only interwoven and matted together, so as to afford the plant a firm support. From the leaves, which grow in the manner of leeks, it has obtained the name of wild pine or aloes. Each of them is two feet and a half long, three inches broad at bottom, and terminating in a point, having their insides concave so as to be capable of containing a great deal of water, which in the rainy season falls upon the uppermost parts of the spreading leaves, and thence conveyed by natural channels into the reservatory. The leaves, after they are swelled out like a bulbous root to form this bason or cistern, bend inwards, or come again close to the stalk, whereby they hinder the evaporation of the water by the heat of the sun. Below they are of a lively green colour, and like leeks above; and from the middle of them rises a round, smooth, straight

three or four feet long, that has several branches, and by incision yields a clear mucilaginous gum. The water, thus received in the cavities of the leaves, is not only necessary for the nourishment and life of the plant, but likewise very useful to men, birds, &c. who resort to it to quench their thirst, and seldom go away without refreshment. This vegetable grows on the arms or trunks of trees, especially when they begin to decay, the bark being then more disposed to receive the seed, and yielding more easily to the fibrils of the root of the plant.

But what is particularly surprising in this plant is the contrivance of its seeds, which are oblong pyramidal, and very small, covered with ver soft hair or down, that they may be carried by th wind like the tomentous seeds of hieracium, ly machia, &c. and the more readily adhere to t branches and prominent parts of the bark trees. As soon as it sprouts or germinates, thou it be on the under part of a bough, its leaves stalk rise perpendicularly; for, if it had any o position, the reservatory before mentioned, m by the hollow leaves, could not be found, nor the water so necessary for the life and nou ment of the plant, and so useful to men, bird insects.

The water-with of Jamaica is likewise serviceable on the same account; for Sir informs us, that it grows on dry hills, and woods, where no water is to be met with; trunk, if cut into pieces, and held by either the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, in refreshing water, as gives new life y traveller or hunter; so that the inh maica, and the other islands where

k upon it as an immediate gift of Providence, relieve them in their distress.

Sir Hans observes farther, that there are several nts in Europe which in some particulars re- nble the viscum above described. "Thus," says , "the virga pastoris, or wild teasel, has leaves closing its stalk, and so set by pairs opposite to ch other, and joined by their basis, that they m a cavity fit to contain water, which un- ubtedly contributes to the perfecting of the nt. Several fusi have been discovered to have eds, which, when ripe, break out of their places, d, by means of a glutinous juice, fasten them- ves to stones, or other substances, at the bottom the sea where they are to grow. The common scum has such a glutinous matter for fastening its eds to the bark of trees; and small mosses, here- ore thought to have no seed, are now known to ve it in great plenty, but so very minute, that r author saw it rise from the ripe head in the m of smoke, which undoubtedly is designed t the seed may be carried to walls, trees, and er places fit for its vegetation." Our author ther observes, that there are many species of nts with pappous or tomentous seeds, which, en ripe, are conveyed by the wind to places per for their reception. A remarkable instance this kind is the aster canadensis, which, though ught originally from Canada, is now become a d plant in many parts of Europe, the seed ving been carried by its wings or feathers to great distance from the gardens wherein it was t planted. There are likewise many plants h seed-vessels so contrived, that they throw off seed with a spring, and sometimes a brisk e, to a considerable distance. Most plants

that have pods, as furze, crane's-bill, &c. h
mechanism in order to sow themselve
amongst these, none is more surprising than
in Jamaica called spirit-weed, whose seed
when the seed is ripe, opens itself instant
the least touch of any thing that is wet, a
a noise throws the seed several ways; the
of nature being to keep the seed in its ves
best preserver of it from injuries, till th
season comes on, which is proper for sowin
lychnis, poppy, &c. have their seeds in
which, being open at top when they ar
by their structure and the winds are sc
and directed to all quarters.—These and
other instances, very wonderful and
show the great endeavours of nature to pr
the species, every one of which has probab
preserved to us from the creation to the
time.

In Jamaica there are three sorts of cotto
one of which creeps like a vine, the se
thick like a bushy dwarf-tree, and the
as tall as an oak: the last indeed is of
in the cotton manufacture, but is of ver
growth, and so thick that they are very fre
scooped into canoes. The creeping sort w
already taken notice of; and, as for the
after producing many beautiful flowers, it i
with a fruit as large as a walnut, whose
coat is quite black. It bears pods five inch
which, when fully ripe, open and discover
extremely fine and white, which is the
The people gather it as soon as it cracks
seeds are separated from it by a mill, as h
preserved. The bark of the tree is brow
leaves small, and divided into three pa

ars a flower about the bigness of a rose, con-
ing of five leaves of a bright yellow colour,
ich have several purple streaks towards the
n, and a yellow button or crown, surrounded
h fibres of the same colour.

Ginger is another root that is cultivated in
naica, shooting forth blades in shape like those
wheat; and, when it is ripe, the roots are dug
and scraped by the negroes, to clear it of its
er skin, and kill the spirit, or else it would be
ays growing. If they have not hands enough
scrape it, they are forced to scald it; but this
old much cheaper than what is scraped, which
white and soft, whereas the scalded will be as
d as wood.

The mastich-tree is a very hard timber, that
ws to a vast height, and is generally used, like
se called iron-wood and bulley-trees, for chariot-
eels and mill-work.—The soap-tree grows
efly about Spanish-town, bearing berries as big
musket balls, which, without any other in-
dient, is said to wash better than any Castile
p, though in time it rots the linen; but in
lity this is no other than that species of the
e-tree that was once shown by a Mr. Cowel at
xton.

The manchineel-tree is like the English dwarf
le-tree; but its leaves resemble those of the
r-tree in colour, shape and bigness. The fruit
f the size, shape and smell of an English crab,
, though fair to the sight, is a very rank poison,
n whence some call it the Eve-apple. There is
in glutinous matter about the sides of the leaf;
, if a person's face happen to touch one of them
e rides along the road, it will raise an immedi-
e blister. Break a bough, and there issues

so powerful is the strength of its
such a distance of time!

The Rev. Mr. Hughes observ
the juice of this tree is one of the s
yet discovered, its effects have bee
gerated: for it has been pretended
of those who sleep under its shade
become blind: that, if the leave
the naked skin, they raise pustule
violent pains, which prove mort
with water and salt, or fasting spi
not true, nor is any ill consequer
from the leaves touching the nal
they are bruised, and the white
contain is suffered to pervade th
if it does, it raises blisters like th
finest kind in the small-pox, causi
but simple drops of rain-water
leaves upon the skin, have no i
Hughes himself has frequently ex
tree is of a very quick growth, and

ale yellow, with a greenish cast, interspersed
th small blackish veins, and the wood durable:
bark is of a sleek, whitish grey, the branches
nerous, and covered with thick, smooth, shining
ves, among which are long pendulous catkins.
It bears a fruit resembling, in its form, the round
of crab-apple we have in England, of a beauti-
colour and fragrant smell. Yet the pulp does
exceed one-seventh of an inch in depth, the
de being a hard, stony kernel, in which are
luded the seeds. The juice of the apple is of
same colour and quality as that of the leaves;
yet Mr. Hughes says he has known a
gnant woman, who longed for them, eat of
n without any apparent bad effect; but that
cannot say, the fragrance of the smell, or the
pting looks of the fruit, have induced others
ollow her example, by so dangerous an experi-
nt. Yet, if some of this crude, milky juice,
falls upon a horse, the hair of the part af-
ed soon falls off, and the skin rises up in blisters
will require a long time to heal. Formerly
one dared to cut down these trees, without
making a large fire round them, in order to
n the bark, and dry up the juices that fly from
m in cutting; but now negroes, entirely naked,
ture to cut them down, only first rubbing their
le bodies with lime-juice, which prevents the
from corroding or ulcerating the skin. Our
or adds, that it is a remarkable instance of the
dness of God, that wherever a manchineel-tree
ws, there is always a white wood, or a fig-
, near it; the juice of either of which is an
llible antidote against the poison. Salt water
ually efficacious; and as the manchineel-trees
by the sea-side, this remedy is likewise near
nd.

juice delicious. The fragancy of
remarkable as the beauty and size
the weight of the citrons often be
of the tree to the ground. With
of citrons the ladies of Barbadoes
cordials and sweetmeats; and ind
nerally allowed to excel the Engl
conserving, having the advantage
gar and fruits, with abundance
&c. that are both wholesome and
palate.

The lime-trees in Barbadoes a
our holly-bush, and they were form
planters for hedges. The tree
eight feet high, full of leaves and
much resemble a lemon, that they
distinguished at a little distance.
been a fashionable liquor in Engla
lime juice have been annually i
island. China limes are frequent t

as the fig-tree, which has a trunk about as big as an elm, though the fruit is less than a cherry, insipid, and little regarded. The trunk shoots out beards or fibres, which take root in the ground; and, if suffered to grow, would become a grove; from whence we are apt to imagine it is the same as the banian-tree mentioned in the East-Indies.

The cassia fistula, which has been heretofore described, is also common in Barbadoes, and is a tree of such rapid growth, that it has been known to rise eight feet in a year's time. This is a straight-bodied tree, thirty feet high, with spreading branches, from which hang the pods, which are about twelve inches long, and of a dark brown colour. The plantain-tree is also remarkable for its quick growth, and three or four stems shoot from one root; but there is a wild sort, which is of a scarlet colour, and the fruit good for nothing. A tree also grows in this island, that bears large yellow plumbs, which, being steeped twenty-four hours in water, and then strained, make a good drink. Guana-trees, which yield a tolerably pleasant beverage, and soap-berries, about the bigness of a sloe, grow likewise in great plenty.

The guava is a tree common in Barbadoes and the neighbouring islands, as well as on the continent, somewhat resembling a cherry-tree, and bearing a fruit of the size of a small lemon, which has a soft but thick rind, and is of a delicate flavour. The rind incloses a pulpy substance, which is not unlike a quince, and makes the best jelly and marmalade that can be imagined. What is remarkable of this tree, it has been known to bear fruit when not above six inches out of the ground, though it grows to the height of eighteen or twenty feet.

The prickled apple-tree bears a
heart, which is of a pale green
like a musty lemon.

One of the most singular trees
tree, by some authors called the
exceeding all the other trees in he
proportion. The trunk, says M
out a little near the ground, wh
appearance of a substantial bas
towering height. It is generally
arrow, and scarcely can any pill
lar, especially when it is of al
growth. It rises above an hundr
and the trunk near the earth is t
seven feet in circumference, the v
ing tapering to the top. The col
like that of the ash-tree, and is fa
the distance of every four or five
marks of the fallen branches: t
bark continues till within abou
thirty feet of the extremity, wher

nty feet long, and are thick set on the trunk, g gradually above each other; and the top is inated by a beautiful upright, green, conic e. Those branches have a great number of n pointed leaves, some of them nearly three long, and an inch and a half broad, but gra- lly decreasing in length, towards the extre- es of the branches. It is observed that the ermost branch drops monthly from the tree, ying with it an exfoliated circular lamen of green part of the tree, from the setting on of branches, to the ash-coloured part. This, and branch, to which it is always fixed, fall toge- . When the loss of this lower branch hap- s, the green conic spire, which issues from centre of the uppermost branches, and rises rior to all, bursts and throws, from its side, a g branch, which continues the uppermost, nother of the lowermost branches drops off; then the spire sends forth again another branch, rior in situation to the last; and thus the loss e branches below is supplied by those above. inside texture of the leaves consists of many itudinal threads like filaments, which, being , are used in making cordage of every kind, also fishing-nets. What is called the cabbage, n many thin, white, brittle flakes, which have thing of the taste of almonds; and, when d, is sweeter and more agreeable, than the cabbage.

he locust-tree, whose timber is used in wind- and other buildings, grows likewise in Bar- es, just in the form of a Tuscan pillar, being nd less all the way from the bottom to the

Iron-*wood*, so called from its weight and ass, *is of a dark-red* colour, and blossoms

fine, and especially the water
tremely refreshing, and reckoi
stone. The sensitive plant, t
and the dumb cane, are also freq
with many other vegetables bro
nally from England.

Besides the Damask and Prove
may be seen in bloom all the yea
various sorts of beautiful flowers,
called the St. Jago flower, th
however is very disagreeable.
whose blossom is here called t
flower, creeps along the ground
with the water lemon-flower, is
bors like our honey suckles. T
in England the merveille de Per
does by the name of the four-o'
cause it opens in the evening.
larger than a primrose, of the fin
and the seed is black, with an

there are water-melons, of five or six different sorts, some of which are as large as a man's head, and will melt in the mouth like a peach. Here also are musk-melons, shaddocks, penguins, belle-apples, sea-side grapes, and cashew cherries.

The shaddock is a fruit shaped like an orange, and not unlike it in taste, though it has not so rich a flavor. It is of a beautiful lemon colour, and as large as a man's two fists. Penguins are of two sorts, one of which is round, about the size of an apple, and has a thick husk that covers the fruit, which is of a milk white colour, and full of small black seeds. They are an agreeable fruit, tasting somewhat like a strawberry, and are sometimes called by that name. The other sort, which is smaller and very tart, is chiefly used for gargling the mouth in fevers.

Belle-apples are about as big as a small golden pippin, of a deep yellow colour, taste like a gooseberry, and contain numerous little seeds, like those of that fruit.—Sea-side grapes grow in large bushes on trees as big as apple-trees, and near the sea shore, as their name implies. They are of a red colour, and of a very sweet taste. The cashew cherries grow on a tree resembling the English dwarf apple-tree, but the leaves are of a lighter yellowish green. The fruit is generally of a deep yellow, but sometimes of a palish red; its shape is conical, with the lesser end towards the stalk; and it is about the size of a middling pear. At the top of the cherry, in a little cavity grows the stone, by some called a nut, quite bare, and exactly shaped like a sheep's kidney. It is about an inch long, containing a kernel of a fine taste, but the fruit itself has a harsh and uncommon flavour. A certain author tells us of a very singular use to

days; so that they cannot appear i
fortnight at least, but then they have
that looks as fair as that of a young c
pores of this stone or nut, it seems, t
a sharp aromatic oil, of a caustic qua
applied to the tongue, occasions an
tion for several hours; and it is this
off the skin of the face. Now, thou
quently practised, our author does
above one lady who owned that sh
tried the experiment. The whole
acknowledged was painful; but al
not pride attempt?

The calabash-tree is likewise th
Nevis, St. Christopher's and several
Leeward islands. It spreads like a lar
and bears a fruit almost as big as a
quite round, but is of no use exce
&c. after the inside (which is not
scooped out; and then the shell is alm

ium. These are esteemed a sovereign remedy
he green-sickness, which distemper, however,
ery rare in so warm a climate, and where the
ng ladies so frequently use the exercise of
cing and riding on horseback, which all toge-
keep the blood and other juices of the body
heir regular courses.

n the pastures of Nevis there is a bush, growing
nt two yards high, called a sage-bush, the
es whereof are not to be distinguished from
e of the broad green sage, either by sight or
ll. The tea made of it is of a fine yellow co-
, but so extremely bitter, that the best refined
r cannot render it palatable.

here are jessamine bushes at Nevis (not
ed to the walls as in England) which bear
ers full as large as primroses, of a very fra-
nt smell. These flowers are as white as snow,
o thickly set together, that the whole bush,
little distance, looks as if it were covered with
hite Holland sheet.

Ve ought not to omit a very singular sort of
etable which Mr. Smith describes, though he
ot recollect its name. It has neither roots,
ches, leaves, nor flowers, but is round and
t as thick as a common whipcord, and runs
g the tops of bushes all manner of ways, till
xceeds a hundred yards in length. It is of a
beautiful yellow colour, and entirely different
the bush which breeds and nourishes it; so
our author makes it a query, whether it may
be of the misletoe kind, though he never saw
owing on bulky trees.

nother singularity our author takes notice of
hat in the mountain-plantations at Nevis,
o they have asparagus produced from London

means a bed will not hold good m
years, and the asparagus is never la

We shall close our account of
of Nevis with a plant called cassad
markable for being of a poisonous
affording a good sort of bread to th
many parts of the West Indies *.
shrub four feet high or upwards, th
ing straight, tough, brownish, an
just like a crab-tree stick; and at t
set all round with long narrow le
green colour. In order to make bre
the root of it is carefully scraped til
appears, and then it is rubbed har
grater about two feet long, shaped
grater, and nailed fast to a piece
being very juicy, it is soon reduced
ter resembling children's pap. Th
then put into a hair bag, and presse
two stones, till there runs from it
quor of a disagreeable smell, and

n to get to the press and taste this juice, it in-
ntly flies. After this the cassada is laid in the
en air, that the heat of the sun may exhale what
isonous particles the press could not squeeze
t; and, being thus dried it is sifted through a
ve, made into thin cakes, and baked upon a
ad iron kept entirely for that purpose. Our
thor was an admirer of this bread, and assures
it made excellent puddings.

The Bermuda islands produce some fine fruits,
ecially oranges, which are reckoned very deli-
us, and used formerly to be brought into Europe.
e cedars that grow here are said to excel in
ny respects those of other parts of America,
ticularly in the fragrancy, durableness, beauty,
d hardness of their wood; and here is such plenty
them, that they are used in building sloops,
gantines, and other vessels, as well as in the
rches and some of the houses: and it is to be
erved, that ships built at Bermudas are reckon-
as good as any throughout the West Indies.—
e palmetto, or wild palm, is also very useful,
wood being serviceable for building or fuel, and
leaves, which are eight or ten feet long, mak-
a good covering for the houses.

The woods of Bermudas afford several medici-
vegetables, and among the rest one that bears
erry of a styptic quality, used by the English to
e those fluxes with which they are commonly
icted by eating too frequently of the palm-
ry or other delicious fruits. But there are two
nts particularly remarkable, the one for its use,
other for its noxious quality. The first is the red-
od, so called from its fine tincture, especially
t of its berry, from whence proceed little worms,
ich afterwards become flies, some of them larger

than the cochineal fly, and said to exceed t
sect in their medicinal virtue. The oth
weed which grows in the manner of Engli
and (according to the account of a gentlem
had resided a long time at Bermudas,) it i
poisonous and subtil a nature, as to affect a
passing close by it, in such a manner as to p
skin off his face. However, it appears fr
same gentleman's account, that it does no
all constitutions alike; for he asserts that
chewed it in his mouth without feeling any
sant effect.

Tobago, besides producing the different
of wood found in the other West India i
bears both the true nutmeg and the cinnamo
with that which produces gum-copal. It
also to produce five different kinds of p
with Indian and Guinea corn without
The figs that grow here are as good as t
Spain and Portugal. The pine-apple, the p
apple, oranges, lemons, and limes, are foun
in plenty; and excellent marmalade is made
guavas. Here are also the finest plantanes
rinds, grapes, custard-apples, mammee-
papaw-apples, cocoa-nuts, musk, and
melons.

The sides of the hills in Dominica are
bear the finest trees in the world; indeed
termed one of the best of the Caribbee
on account of its fruitful valleys, extensive
and fine rivulets. It produces among oth
the finest figs, and in general its produce
the same as that of the other Caribbee

The Granadilloes all produce very fine
as well as fruit-trees; particularly the lat
which has a tall trunk, and instead of bear

es like fans, with long stalks, which being tied
ether, serve to cover the roofs of houses.
mongst the vegetables of Guadalope, Father
at found the copau-tree, famous for its heal-
balsam or oil, which he says he had sought for
ain throughout all the other French islands.
s tree grows to the height of about twenty feet,
ing a leaf like that of an orange-tree, only
ewhat longer and more pointed, and of an
matic smell; as is also its bark when rubbed
ween the fingers. The balsam is obtained by
king incisions in the bark of the tree, and is
mmended by the abovementioned author as a
cific for almost all maladies, both internal and
ernal.—Here Labat likewise found the milk-
ab, whose leaf resembles that of the laurel,
it is larger, thicker, and softer; and its fibres,
en pressed, yield a liquor just like milk both
olour and consistence. It bears flowers much
embling those of jessamine, being white, and
taining in the middle a little oval bud, which
loses two small black seeds, from whence the
nt is propagated. Its bark is of a pale green
hout, and white within, and its pith is like that
lder.—In this island there is also a tree called
bary, which bears fruit in a shell containing a
p of a saffron colour, and yields a transparent
n, which, when hardened by the sun, is used
ng the native Caribbees for bracelets and other
aments.

ANIMALS.

ew colonies are so well stored with cattle as
of Jamaica. The horses, asses, and mules are

cheap, the cows and oxen large, and there
be much greater numbers of black cattle,
the English are more attentive to plantin
grazing, which has so lessened their stock
tle, that they are supplied with flesh fr
northern colonies, and some of the neighb
islands. Their sheep are generally large a
and the flesh good; but the wool being lo
hairy, is good for nothing. Goats they h
abundance, and hogs, whose flesh is very
but they have no deer nor hares. They h
sorts of fowl, both tame and wild; and mo
rots than in any of the other islands. P
snipes, turkeys, geese, ducks, &c. are ver
mon in Jamaica; and they have the pel
description of which we have formerly give
Sir George Wheeler. This bird lives upo
fish it picks out of the sea, and roosts at n
high rocks, sitting with its head towards the
It has a very long neck, covered with hair
of feathers on the upper part, and below
two membranous bags, or ventricles, strete
the extremimity of its under bill, wherein
serves its prey, when gorged with eating, o
is intended as food for its young. It appea
and heavy in flight, but has a piercing eye
cern the little fry on which it subsists,
which it falls down from a considerable he
the air, and catches them either on the su
the water or by diving. The flesh of it
ashy taste, which it looses by being cover
three hours with earth.

The mountains of Jamaica breed num
ulders and other noxious animals, as the fo
marshes do the guana and galliwasp; but th
are not venomous. Of all the insects p

hat island there is none so mischievous as the
n or chegoe, which eats into the flesh of the
roes, sometimes making their toes bare to the
y bone.

lere also are a sort of flies, called fire-flies, on
ount of their contracting and expanding their
t as they fly. In the day-time they look green,
glow and shine in the night, and do so even
e days after they are dead. By a few of them,
said, one may distinctly read the smallest print,
vided they are laid close to the book, and
red from line to line.

The island of Juan Fernandes formerly abounded
h goats; but their number is greatly diminished,
the Spaniards, being informed of the advan-
es, which the buccaneers and privateers derived
n the goats flesh, with which they were here fur-
ied, endeavoured to deprive their enemies of
relief, by setting on shore a number of large
s, which have increased so fast, that they have
troyed all the goats in the accessible part of the
ntry, only a few remaining among the crags
precipices, where the dogs cannot follow
m. These are divided into separate herds,
ich inhabit distinct fastnesses, and never mingle
h each other. Our author mentions an extra-
inary dispute between a herd of these animals,
a number of dogs. Some men, going in a
t into the eastern bay, perceived the dogs run-
g very eagerly; and, being willing to discover
at game they were pursuing, they lay upon
ir oars to view them, and at last saw them take
a hill, where looking a little farther they ob-
ved, upon the ridge of it, a herd of goats that
med drawn up for their reception. There was
ry narrow pass skirted on each side by precip-

pices, on which the master of the herd poste
self fronting the enemy, the rest of the go
ing all behind, where the ground was more
As this spot was inaccessible by any othe
except where this champion had placed
the dogs, though they ran up the hill wi
alacrity, yet, when they came within abou
yards of him, did not dare to encounter
he would infallibly have driven them
precipice. They therefore desisted, an
over the the chace, quietly laid themsel
panting for breath.—There are but few
those chiefly hawks, blackbirds, owls,
ming-birds.

Upon this island are great numbers
sea-lions: the latter has some resem
seal, but is much larger, and its flesh h
semblance to that of beef. When full-
are from twelve to twenty feet in leng
eight to fifteen in circumference; and
fat, that, having cut through the sk
about an inch in thickness, there is
of fat, before you come at either l
They are also very full of blood; fo
deeply wounded in a dozen places,
stantly gush out as many fountains o
ing to a considerable distance.
covered with short hair of a lig
for feet, are almost black
ed at the ends like fingers,
them not reaching to the
these fingers is furnished
which is small, in proport
body; terminates in a snou
whiskers like those of a cat, w

and the nostrils, which are also very small, he only parts destitute of hair. In each jaw have a row of large pointed teeth. The have a large snout or trunk hanging down eet six inches below the end of the upper which the females have not; and this renders y to distinguish the sexes; and besides the are much the largest. These animals di- their time equally between the sea and land, nuing at sea all the summer, and coming on at the setting in of winter, where they re- during that whole season. In this interval, ngender, and bring forth their young, hav- enerally two at a birth, which they suckle their milk, they being at first about the size ull-grown seal. While the sea lions con- on shore, they feed on the grass and ver- that grows near the banks of the fresh- streams; and, when not employed in feed- leep in herds, in the most miry places they nd. As they are of a lethargic disposition, ot easily awakened, each herd places some males at a distance, which never fail to them, when any one attempts to molest, or o approach them; which they do by mak- very loud noise, sometimes grunting like and at others snorting like horses in full vi- The males have often furious battles, they gore each other with their teeth, and one another with blood. The author of nson's voyage takes notice of one whom he ey named the bashaw, he generally lying nded with a number of females, which no ale dared approach; but he had not acquired oyed pre-eminence without many bloody

lover-fish, cavallies, gropers, m
much esteemed, called by som
sweeper, in shape resembling a
gray-fish, that generally weigh
pounds, and are of an exquisit
congers of a peculiar kind, large
fish.

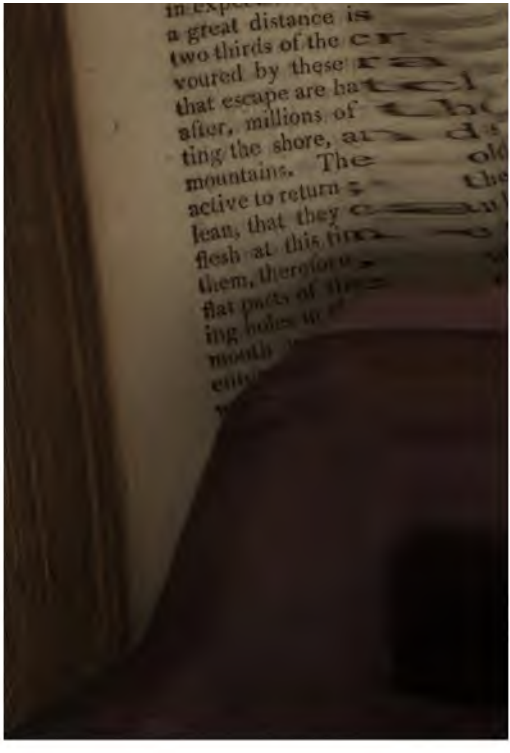
Some authors say there are sna
about a yard long, which will cl
a dairy, enter the windows, ski
so return back again, but never
The most offensive insect in t
cockroach, which is a large long
late hue, that lays a long eg
duskish colour, quite flat at eac
looks like a bit of a small stick.
tinous, and will adhere to any th
main till the heat of the weath
and the singularity of it
nd, one single egg affordi
gentleman put one int

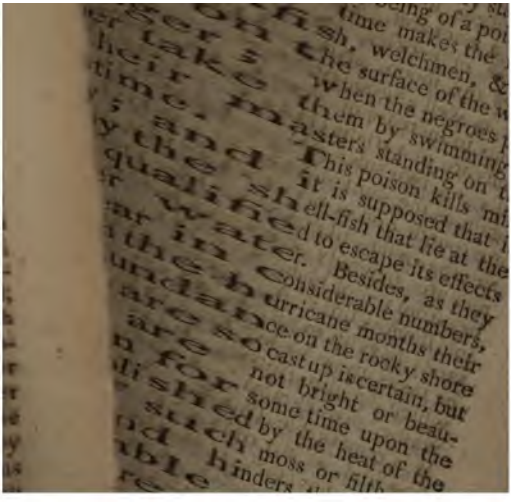
re white, and, when squeezed, there issues
matter of the same colour.—The mastich
called from its living upon the mastich-
is said to be so fragrant as to perfume the
s it flies along. It is supposed to destroy
ee by a sort of rasp in its bill, with which it
s thousands of holes, and leaves the wood it
mes under the tree like saw-dust.
e neighbouring sea abounds with most sorts
, besides the green turtle, which is extreme-
icious.—The parrot-fish, when come to ma-
, will weigh twenty pounds, is well-tasted,
as scales like a carp; it is of a green colour,
harp strong jaws, but no teeth, and feeds
y on other fish. The land crabs, though not
iar to Barbadoes, but found in most of the
bouring islands, may as well be described
since they are common in that country.
e land crab has a smooth entire thorax, and
wo last joints of its feet armed with spines.
are of various sizes, the largest about six
s wide: they walk sideways like the sea-
and are shaped like them; but they differ
iderably in colour; some being black, some
w, some red, and others variegated with
white, and yellow mixed. Some of these
oisonous, and several people have died by
g them, particularly the black kind. The
coloured are reckoned best; and when full
sh, are very well tasted. In some of the
r islands they are eaten without danger; and
o small help to the negro slaves, who would
ently fare very hard without them.
hese animals live not only in a kind of order-
ciety in their retreats among the mountains,
egularly once a year march down to the sea-

time whole shoals of hungry
in expectation of this annua
a great distance is black wi
two thirds of the crabs eggs
voured by these rapacious i
that escape are hatched under
after, millions of these little
ting the shore, and slowly t
mountains. The old ones, h
active to return; they have b
lean, that they can hardly cre
flesh at this time changes it
them, therefore, are obliged
flat parts of the country till
ing holes in the earth, which
mouth with leaves and dirt
enter. There they throw o
which they leave quite whole
y opened on the belly bein
e they are quite naked, a

the land crab is impregnable; for, only
ing upon vegetables, it seldom ventures
nd its habitation being in the most inacces-
laces, it remains for a great part of the
in perfect security. It is only when im-
by the desire of bringing forth its young,
hen compelled to descend into the flat coun-
at it is taken. At that time the natives
or their descent in eager expectation, and
thousands; but, disregarding their bodies,
ly seek for that small spawn which lies on
ide of the stomach within the shell, of
he thickness of a man's thumb. They are
nore valuable upon their return after they
ast their shells; for being covered with
resembling soft parchment, almost every
cept the stomach may be eaten. They
en in the holes, by feeling for them with
rument, and are sought after by night,
n their journey, by flambeaux. The in-
ese animals perceive themselves attacked,
row themselves on their backs, and with
ays pinch most terribly whatever they hap-
fasten on. But the dexterous crab-catcher
em by the hinder legs in such a manner
nippers cannot touch them, and thus he
them into his bag. Sometimes also they
ght when they take refuge in the bottoms
in rocks by the sea-side, by covering the
of the hole to prevent their getting out,
n soon after, the tide enters the hole and
mal is found, upon its ebbing, drowned
treat.

Thurrian of Nevis informs us, that they
good spring and a short stream in that
which afford them mud-fishes, generally





sun or the moon, and incre
bulk as well as goodness, ju
seems to increase or decreas
shells are of a triangular for
rally, so, two sides of them
again as the short side; and
are rounded off or blunted.
shining colour, like well-poli
and are generally streaked
beautiful red or blue veins.
ing them is this: A negro g
sandy bays up to his knees, w
he takes up a basket of san
which he dips into the wa
washed away, and the cocl
It is remarkable, that this sor
be found, at any other of the
islands; nay, they have been
topher's, and would not prop
the nearest end of that island
miles of Nevis

till it be thoroughly soaked with the salt
and then well squeezed by the negroes to
the juice. This juice presently stains the
h a reddish hue, and, being of a poisonous
within an hour's time makes the fishes,
old wives, rock-fish, welchmen, &c. so
ited as to swim on the surface of the water
edless of danger; when the negroes pur-
n, and either take them by swimming or
after them, their masters standing on the
see the pastime. This poison kills mil-
the small fry; and it is supposed that it
ewise destroy the shell-fish that lie at the
and are less qualified to escape its effects
ing into purer water. Besides, as they
y die every year in considerable numbers,
wonder that in the hurricane months their
re cast up in abundance on the rocky shore
land. That they are so cast up is certain, but
their colours are not bright or beau-
ll they have lain for some time upon the
be dried and polished by the heat of the
ich scorches off such moss or filth as at
ks about them, and hinders the eye from
ing these inimitable strokes of nature's
with which they are adorned.

having mentioned several beautiful
of which he sent specimens to England,
hor gives us another remarkable particular
to the productions of the sea about
The lobsters there, exactly resemble
glish ones in size, colour, and shape,
that their two large claws are not so big
ortion to their bodies; but he had like to
his life by one circumstance attending
hich is this: such of them, it seems, as

... author experi
violent emetic and cathartic.

We have not yet taken not
fish common in the Europe
different from those found in th
voyage towards the Caribbee
says, they were more than
millions of porpusses, which
the ship like an arrow out of
were then under a brisk gale of
at least two hours in passing by
the sea being covered with thei
could discern. They jumped
showing almost their whole bod
were five or six feet long, havi
somewhat like a hog's, and in
not unlike English minnows.—A
our author observed some of the
actly formed like quart glass-
large; on which account they a
called bottle-noses; but these are

down under their throat, from their lower jaw
heir fore legs. They have likewise plenty of
s, which, as well as the sheep, are very pro-
—Their porkers, being fed with Indian corn,
nish potatoes, and sugar-cane juice during the
-time, are very white and excellent food;
r fowls, especially their turkeys, of which they
e great plenty, are the same; their veal is
ll, fat, and white; but their beef is lean and
h.

t Nevis, it seems, they have excellent game
s, and fierce bull-dogs, notwithstanding the
ar notion that they degenerate out of England.
y have also cur-dogs; but no hounds nor spa-
s, there being no game for them in that island.
e of the negroes are said to eat dog's-flesh;
which case the dogs, both of the bull and cur
d, are apt to fly outrageously at them; and
people there imagine they know them to
log eaters, by some particular scent.—What
nuthor adds is very remarkable, viz. that he
er once heard of dog's running mad at Nevis,
withstanding the heat of the climate) as they
frequently do in England.

he most usual birds at Nevis are a small kind
screech-owls, noddies, spoon-bills, pelicans,
and tame pigeons, and ground doves, which
are about the bigness of a lark, of a chocolate-
ur, spotted with a dark blue. Their heads
like that of a robin, and their eyes and legs
f a fine red.—Here are likewise a few birds
d mountain-thrushes, which are very fat, and
nble the English ones; and at one season of
year the island is visited by a few swallows.

to animals of the lizard kind, Mr. Smith
cularly takes notice of the guaha, through-

a lizard, but walk far more uprig
and their eye (if possible) excee
beauty. They are all over covere
each as broad as a silver penny
black, and others of a perfect y
very harmless creatures, even to

Lizards are very numerous
three inches to a foot in length ;
well known to require a partic
There is a strange circumstance
tioned by Mr. Smith, relating to
supposed to be made by the united
guanas, snakes, grasshoppers, &c
lieve the reader will not be displ
account of. As soon as day-light
the said soft and agreeable nois
scribe which fully and truly he a
wants words to express his idea
just a notion of it as the nature o
admit, imagine that in a mild an
night, instead of the croaking

other times they would raise and fall their notes
the most enchanting manner, and thus would
ir music last till day break. When he first
rd them, he was so delighted that he stood
lionless for some minutes; and afterwards left
company in the house, and went out six or
en times on purpose to listen to their bewitch-
music; and he affirms that he could not fall
ep for it till some hours after his getting into bed.
' In short," says he, "among many other reflec-
ns of that kind, it brought to memory Adam's
wer to Eve, when she enquired why the moon
glittering stars should shine all night long, and
ibit so glorious a sight to the earth, when wel-
e sleep had shut up all eyes:—

ese have their course to finish round the earth
narrow evening, and from land to land
rder, though to nations yet unborn,
istering light, prepared they set and rise;
total darkness should by night regain
old possession, and extinguish life
ature and all things, which these soft fires
only enlighten, but with kindly heat
arious influence foment and warm,
per or nourish, or in part shed down
r stiller virtue on all kinds that grow
arth, made hereby apter to receive
ection from the sun's more potent ray.

e then, though unbeheld in deep of night,
e not in vain; nor think though men were none,
Heaven would want spectators, God want praise;
ions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
ch, both when we wake and we sleep:
hese with ceaseless praise his works behold
day and night. How often from the steep
choing hill or thicket have we heard
tial voices to the midnight air,
or responsive to each other's note,

not afford much finer music
creatures. To be plain, my
most chearfully with them
and repeated hallelujahs to t
of harmony and love.—O
addressing a vast multitude
thronged about to behold his
and to hearken to his truly s
aver, that even Solomon in a
richly arrayed as a common
fields. — An incontrovertib
nicest art is but a very fain
Now in my opinion, Solomo
elevation of glory, when he d
temple to the great Jehovah; a
that when the trumpeters
solemn occasion were as one
to be heard in praising the L
lifted up their voices in conce
cymbals, harps, psalteries, s
musical instruments, they, e

d sparkling as an emerald. Its mouth is armed ith two very sharp hooks, with which it holds prey; and its whole body is covered with a ownish crusty tegument. Under its two largest ings, which are also of a solid matter, are four aser wings as thin as the finest silk. It has six gs, each of which has three joints, and is beset ith little prickles. In the day-time it is conti- ually pursuing other insects which are its prey; d in the night it lodges on the trees, where it akes a noise almost like a grasshopper.

There are horn flies of several sorts, particu- rly one about three inches long, which has two outs like an elephant, the one turning upwards, e other downwards. It has a blue head, with o green eyes, encompassed by a small white cir- e. Out of its back rises a horn, shaped like a oodcock's bill, smooth on the upper side, and vered with down on the lower; which horn aches to its head, where it has another resem- ing that of a beetle, black as ebony, and as clear glass. Its wings are of a violet-colour, inter- ixed with carnation; and where the upper ones e expanded two lesser ones may be seen under em, as thin as those of the flying-tyger, and red scarlet.

There is another pretty little insect with four gs, called a fly-catcher, whose colours are vari- s and beautiful. It comes boldly into rooms, d will even light upon the table when people e eating, and catch the flies that crawl upon eir clothes. Its method is to lie waiting for e flies, and, when it sees an advantage, it leaps rectly on its prey, which it seldom misses. he small eggs these insects lay, they cover slightly

climb up and catch it with
while pecking and screaming
ing to fly away; from wher
tained the appellation of boo
may notice another bird, sor
a pigeon, great numbers of v
little island called Prickle-p
women of Anguilla, resort ann
of their feathers; and the poor
are so silly as to suffer these wo
down with sticks, as they fly a
what strange however, as o
that repeated experience does
enough to keep farther off fr
enemies.

There are such numbers
Bermudas, that the inhabitant
common food, their flesh being
and delicious. Here are also
of fowls, such as swans, ducks

caught, and their flesh being very good food, the inhabitants have made such havock among them that they are now rather scarce than numerous.—The tropic-bird is also frequently seen about Bermudas, which is a high-soaring bird, about the bigness of a partridge, of a milk-white colour, with a tail consisting only of one single white feather a foot and a half long. These birds are commonly met with about the tropics; whence their name, and often many hundred miles from land; which may also be said of the sheer-water, a brownish-coloured fowl, almost as big as a goose, which is very strong-winged, and frequently alights on the ocean.

They have such plenty and variety of fish about these islands, that they have not yet found names for many sorts of them, both of the scaly and shelly kind. Some whales are caught upon their coasts, chiefly in February, March, and April; but all their attempts to establish a whale-fishery have been unsuccessful. The Bermudans formerly drove some traffic in spermaceti and train oil, but that branch of their commerce is now decayed.

It is said there are no venomous creatures of any kind in Bermudas, but perhaps a greater variety of insects than in any other of our plantations in proportion to their size. Amongst these the spiders are very remarkable, for their extraordinary size and the strength of their webs. Their bodies consist of two parts, one flat, the other round, and both together, with the legs stretched out, are large enough to cover a man's hand. This monstrous bulk makes them look frightful, but the beauty and variety of their colours in some measure take off the distaste. The round part of their body is shaped much like a pigeon's egg, and under the flat part

tooth-picks. When these cr
are covered all over with
brown or blackish colour, v
shining like velvet; and it
downy skins every year, as
just mentioned. They show
agility in spreading their we
which, are so very large and
seven or eight fathoms, and w
snare a bird as big as a thrush

In Guadaloupe there is
which Labat says he met
islands but this and Dominic
size of a young pullet, and its
as jet; its wings are long
short, its feet like those of duc
strong claws; and its beak cro
and extremely hard. It has lar
(like an owl) it sees best in
catches fish out of the sea,

these birds called the devil's mountain, re they lodge in holes like rabbits, flying out a in the evening, and returning to the moun- in the morning. Here they lay their eggs hatch their young, which are ready to fly at the end of May, and are very tender food, their fat resembles oil. The flesh of the old is blackish, and has a fishy taste, but other- it is very good and nourishing. The negroes poor people have scarcely any other sustenance these birds during the season; and it may eemed a great providence that they harbour laces so difficult of access, otherwise the French ld long ago have destroyed the species.

abat tells us, that he once indulged his curiosity ecompany four negroes in this kind of fowling, without great fatigue and danger. It took up six hours to get to the summit of the ntain, where they lay all night; and next ning, when the birds were returned from fishery, the negroes repaired to their holes, dogs trained up to the sport. Each negro ied a switch in his hand seven or eight feet , with a crook at the end of it; and, as as the dogs, which smelt at every hole, had overed one with a devil-bird in it, they barked, began to scratch up the ground at the entrance, they were prevented from doing this by the lers, who thrust their switches into the holes, which the birds either fasten with their beak, suffer themselves to be dragged out rather quit their hold; or else the crook is turned d the hole till one of the wings is entangled t, and so the bird drawn out by force. Our hor adds, that by noon they had taken a hun-

ull of holes as a pigeon-house, which are equented by the tropic-birds already de—Among the fish that are found about this neighbouring islands are the lamantins, or s, which bring forth two young ones at a id suckle them with their milk like calves. s also a fish called recune, about eight feet at kills other fishes by its bite, which is e as poisonous as that of a mad dog.

BUILDINGS, &c.

ANNAH, the chief city on the island of as built by Diego de Velasquez, who con- he island. It was named originally the Carenas," but afterwards, when it began ase, it was called "St. Christopher of the ah." In 1536 it was so inconsiderable, g taken by a French pirate, he ransomed even hundred dollars. Some time after, aken by the English, and a second time rench; yet its value was not understood, care taken to put it in a posture of defence, eign of Philip II. But since the accession ouse of Bourbon to the Spanish crown, it completely fortified.

own is particularly famous for its harbour, , in every respect one of the best in the dies, and, perhaps, in the world. It is by a narrow passage, upwards of half a length, which afterwards expands into a on; and is sufficient, in extent and depth, n a thousand sail of large vessels, having six fathom water throughout, and being sheltered from every wind.

magnificent; the lamps, can
ments for the altars being of g
some of the lamps weighing nea
The Recollect's church has tw
pels in it, and in the monastery
monks. The church of St. Cl
adorned with a profusion of pla
contains a hundred women and
blue. The church of the Augu
altars; and that of St. Juan de
hospital for soldiers, of twelv
revenue.

The city is supplied with wa
which runs through it by two
trance to the harbour is defend
by a strong castle called *El M*
high rock; and on the walls
mounted forty pieces of cannon.
of the south-west bastion of the
the entrance of the harbour, i

and about the middle of the city is the *Fuerte*, a square fort with four bastions, mounted with twenty-two pieces of cannon. In this last the governor resides, and his Catholic majesty's treasures are deposited till the arrival of the galleons.

On the land side, from the Punta-gate to the dock-yard, there is a rampart with bastions, faced with stone, and earthen parapets with a ditch, which in several places is fallen in, and is almost filled up, particularly behind the Punta and land gates, near the stone quarries, which, if joined to one another, might be of great detriment to the place in case of a siege, as a lodgement might be made in them. The ground here rises with an easy ascent to the land gate; and is either open pasture or garden ground, well stocked with cabbage trees. Before the land gate is a ravelin. The hill on a rising ground from this gate (which is the highest part of the town) to the dock-yard, is steeper than on the other side.

The fortifications of the Havannah, though strong, have many defects; and from the situation of the town and forts, are commanded by many eminences of which an enemy might take advantage. On the east side of the harbour, the Cavannas, on a part of which the Moro is built, commands in a great measure that fort, and absolutely commands the Punta, the Fuerte, and the whole north-east part of the city, which is the best fortified. On the west side runs a suburb called Guadaloupe, whose church is situated on an eminence about half a mile from the land gate, with which it is on a level, and higher than any other part of the fortifications. From the north side of this rising ground, the Punta gate may be flanked; and from the south-east side the dock-yard is commanded

get at them. There is a
which will only admit vessels
twenty feet water, which,
easily removed. But the roa
is very indifferent, and lies s
it is impossible to anchor in
winds, and the north winds d
their moorings out into the s
exceedingly high.

The city was originally foun
of the Ozama, by Bartholom
gave it the name of "New Isa
pher Columbus gave it the nar
the inhabitants of Isabella on t
island, removed to New Isabe
year 1502 a hurricane destroy
ings, which induced Orando t
tants to the west side of the
city was soon built, with a gra
unworthy of the first metropoli

against the fury of the waves. It is also surrounded with a rampart eight feet in dimmeter, and about ten feet high. There is a great deal of ordnance at St. Domingo, but the fortifications are not strong; and the height of the Heignes commands it entirely.

The streets are spacious, and straight as a line, which gives the city a pleasing appearance. The greatest part of the houses first built are of a sort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the style of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy;—those of a more recent construction are of a sort of *pise* called *tapia*. To erect these buildings, a case is made of planks between pillars of masonry; and this case is gradually filled with a reddish clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a solid wall between the pillars. The clay thus pressed together acquires an amazing hardness, and the walls are sometimes so solid and strong, that the pillars are useless. The houses of St. Domingo are tolerably handsome, in a simple style, and nearly uniform. A considerable part of them, built within these twenty years, are of wood, covered with the leaves of taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being shaped so as to conduct the rain water to the cisterns.

Among many public edifices that are worthy of attention, we may reckon the ruins of the house that Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, had begun entirely of hewn stone. The walls are yet remaining, and some of the sculpture round the windows. The roof and cielings, however, are fallen in; the lower floor is become a pen for cattle; and a Latin inscription over the portal is now hidden by the hut of a herdsman.

The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile, begun by

a gaol. The convent of the Corgene, Ovanno in 1503, on a little hill, con of mercury. All the three parochial c city are superbly adorned with pict marble and of metal, vases of gold ; with precious stones, &c. but the passes the others in every respect.

St. Jago, the capital of Jamaica, the south-east part of the island, Port Royal. It is about a mile l quarter of a mile broad, and conta hundred and fifty houses. It is situ lightful plain on the banks of the miles from Kingston, and ten from P is the residence of the commander the supreme court of judicature is times a year.

Port Royal, in the island of Jama a place of the greatest riches and im West Indies; but it has suffered s earthquakes, hurricanes, and inun

ny additional works, it may be said to vie in
int of strength with any fortress in the king's do-
nions. The harbour is one of the best in the
rld, and a thousand ships may ride in it,
ure from every wind.

In the year 1692, an earthquake happened in
maica, which in the space of two minutes de-
oyed the town of Port Royal, and sunk the
uses in a gulf forty fathoms deep. It was at-
nded with a hollow rumbling noise like that of
nder: and the streets rose like the waves of
e sea, first lifting up the houses, and then immе-
ately throwing them down into deep pits. All
e wells discharged their waters with the most
olent agitation; the sea burst over its bounds and
uged all that stood in its way; the fissures of
e earth were in some places so great, that one of
e streets appeared twice as broad as formerly;
d in many places it opened and closed again, con-
uing this agitation for some time. Of these
enings great numbers might be seen at once. In
me, the people were swallowed up instantane-
sly; in others the earth caught them by the
ddle, and crushed them to death, while others,
ore fortunate, were swallowed up in one chasm,
d thrown out alive from another. Some
asms were large enough to swallow up whole
eets; and others, still more formidable, spouted
immense quantities of water, drowning such as
e earthquake had spared. The whole was at-
nded with noisome stenches, the noise of fall-
g mountains at a distance, &c.; and the sky
ddenly turned dull and reddish, like a glowing
ven.

Greatly as Port Royal suffered, however, more
uses were left standing in it than on the whole

some houses were thrown several ya
places, yet they continued stand
plantation was actually removed ha
the place where it originally stood
considerable alteration. All the
island, as well as those of Port Ro
fathom to six or seven fathoms dee
water out at the top with great vio
twelve miles from the sea, the ear
spouted out vast quantities of wate
yet the greatest violences were am
tains and rocks, and it is a genera
the cause of the earthquake lay
Most of the rivers were stopped up
hours, by the falling of the mou
length they formed new channels,
their way, trees, &c.—After the
those people who escaped got on
the harbour, where many continu
months; the shocks all that time be

ble of containing five hundred ships. This was
ginally a most unwholesome situation, and was
osen entirely for its convenience for trade; but
ow deemed as healthy as any place in the
nd. The town, which contains about fifteen
ndred houses, would make a figure in any Eu-
pean kingdom, and some contend that it is the
est the British possess in America. The houses,
the most part, are well built, and their rents
as high as those of such houses in London.
e wharfs and quays are well defended from the
. and very convenient; and the harbour is
ltered from the north-east wind, which is the
nstant trade wind there. But what renders
idge-town the most desirable situation in the
est Indies, is its security against attacks from
eign enemies. It is defended on the west by
mes fort, which mounts eighteen guns. Near
s is Willoughby's fort, which is built upon a
ngue of land running into the sea, and mounts
elve guns. Needham's fort has three batteries,
l is mounted with twenty guns; and St. Ann's
t which is the strongest on the island, stands more
thin land. In short there is all along the lee-
re a breast work, and a trench, in which at
per places, are twenty-nine forts and batteries,
ving three hundred and eight cannon mounted;
ile the windward shore is secured by high rocks,
ep cliffs, and foul ground.

The church of St. Michael in this town exceeds
ny English cathedrals in beauty, extent, and
venience; and has a fine organ, bells, and
ck. Here also are a free school for the instruc-
n of poor boys, an hospital, and a college. The
er was erected by the society for propagating
Christian religion, in pursuance of the will of

island, on a bay or inlet which is al
One part of it is built on the strand
side, which is called the *Anchorage*
place destined for ships and war
other part of the town stands upon a
is called the *fort*, from a small fo
was erected there in 1635, to cont
the inhabitants, but it now serves
road from foreign enemies. These
the town are separated by a rivulet, a
rage is at the back of a pretty high
shut up as it were by this hill, which
easterly winds, the most constant an
ous in these parts, exposed, without
breezes, to the scorching beams o
fleeted from the sea, and the blac
beach, this place is excessively hot.
is no harbour; so that the ships whi
ter safely on the coast are obliged
at Fort Royal. These disadvanta

COMMERCE, FISHERIES, &c.

THE principal produce of Cuba is cotton; at this commodity, through neglect, is now become so scarce, that sometimes several years pass without any of it being brought into Europe. In lieu of cotton, coffee has been cultivated; but by similar negligence, that is raised in no great quantity; the whole produce not exceeding thirty or thirty-five thousand weight, one third of which is exported to Vera Cruz, and the rest to Madrid. The cultivation of coffee naturally leads to that of sugar; and this, which is the most valuable production of America, would of itself be sufficient to give Cuba that state of prosperity for which it seems peculiarly designed by nature. The astonishing fertility of its new lands, if properly managed, would enable it to surpass every other nation, however they may have now got the start of it; yet such is the indolence of the Spaniards, that at the present time they have but few plantations, where, with the finest canes, they make but a small quantity of coarse sugar at a great expence. This serves partly for the Mexican market, and partly for the mother country; while the indolent inhabitants are content to import sugar for themselves at the expence of nearly 220,000l. annually. It has been expected with probability that the tobacco exported from Cuba would compensate this loss; for after furnishing Mexico and Peru, there was formerly sufficient, with the little brought from Caracca and Buenos Ayres, to supply all Spain. But even this trade has declined through the negligence of the court of Ma-

tracts of ground, which, fo
can scarcely be applied to a
breeding cattle. The hundr
is not yet cleared; the true
confined to the beautiful plai

All the plantations togethe
ploy about twenty-five thous
slaves: the number of white
and free negroes upon the w
to about thirty thousand. Th
ent species consists of excelle
cassava bread. The colony
rishing, if its productions ha
property of a company, whos
operates as a constant and in
discouragement. If any thi
want of an open trade, and ato
occasioned by this monopoly a
the advantage which this islan
in being the rendezvous of alm

Hispaniola, previously to the late war, was said to have produced as much sugar alone, as all the British West India possessions united, besides immense quantities of cotton, coffee, and indigo. The exports from the French part of the island in 1789, were 47,516,531 lb. white sugar; 93,773,300 lb. brown sugar; 76,835,219 lb. coffee; 7,004,274 lb. cotton; and 758,628 lb. indigo; besides molasses, spirits, tanned hides, &c. to a very considerable amount. The coffee is excellent; each tree in a state of bearing will produce, on an average, a pound weight, and is sometimes equal to that of Mocha. Cotton of an excellent quality grows naturally, and almost without any care, in stony land, and in the crevices of the rocks. The numerous roots of indigo are the only obstacles to the feeble cultivation of the fields, where it grows spontaneously. Tobacco has here a larger leaf than in any other part of America; it grows every where, and sometimes equals that of Cuba, or the Havannah. The kernel of the cocoa nut of St. Domingo is more acidulated than that of the cocoa nut of Caracca, to which it is not inferior; and experience proves, that chocolate made of the two cocoas has a more delicate flavour than that made of the cocoa of Caracca alone.

The commerce of Jamaica is very considerable, not only with all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, but also with Africa, America, the West India islands, and the Spanish main. The ships annually employed are upwards of five hundred sail. The exports consist of sugar, rum, coffee, cinnamon, ginger, pepper, cotton, mahogany, logwood, pimento, hides, and sarsaparilla; of which the two first are the chief commodities. The total exports for the year 1787, amounted to 2,136,442l. 17s. 8d.

of ships in trade, and the annua
indigo, ginger, cotton, and citro
to 350,000l. But of late years
clined very much in its comme
which may be attributed partly
the French sugar colonies, and p
establishment in the neighbour
commerce consists of the same
ly, though they deal in them to

The inhabitants of Barbadoes ar
classes, viz. the masters, the wh
the blacks. The former consi
English, Scots, or Irish, but the
ment given by government to p
other West India Islands, has indu
French, and Portuguese to settle
their estates, by which, after a c
acquire the rights of naturalizatio
tain. The white servants, whe
or purchase, lead more easy lives

came the mart for all the windward French settlements, and began to assume a very considerable degree of commercial importance. The annual ports amounted to seven hundred thousand unds. The connection of Martinico with the ner islands entitled it to profits of commission d charges of transport, which together formed a ry considerable sum. The trade with Cape eton, Canada, and Louisiana, procured a market sugars, coffee, molasses, and rum, in exchange salt fish, vegetables, deals, and flour. And clandestine trade on the coasts of Spanish nerica, commonly produced a profit of ninety r cent. on the value of a hundred and seventy-five usand pounds, sent annually to the Caraccas or ghbouring colonies. Upwards of 787,000l. re constantly circulated with great rapidity; this is, perhaps, the only country in the world ere specie has been so considerable as to make matter of indifference, whether the inhabitants lt in gold, silver, or commodities.

This extensive trade brought into the ports of rtinico annually two hundred ships from France, about a hundred from Guinea, Canada, Marita, and Trinidad, besides Dutch and English ggling vessels. The war of 1744, however, a sudden stop to this prosperity; and even afpeace was restored its trade was almost ruined the blunders of the French ministry. In 1762 ll into the hands of the British, but was restorin the following year. For some years, the traband trade with the Spanish coasts was alst entirely lost. The cession of Canada had cluded all hopes of opening a communication ch had only been interrupted by temporary kes. The productions of the Grenades, St.

fruits, tobacco, rope-yarn, hides, indigo, &c.

It is now proper to give some cod-fishery, for which the coasts have been long famous, and whi commerce of prodigious advanta tain. That part of the sea, wh chiefly carried on, is about the gr foundland, which is a kind of sub of sand, about a hundred and length, and in some places fifty on the east side of that island. To and others near the coast, sever resort annually from various parts ca and Europe, many of which b or thirty-five thousand fish apiec this yearly consumption has bee centuries past, yet the same ple tinues, without any sensible dimin that one would think them equal i grains of sand

ld think the watery element would in time be
pulated, we see the wise Creator has suffi-
ly provided for their preservation by giving
gth to some, to others activity and circum-
tion, and by multiplying them to such an as-
ding degree, that their fecundity exceeds their
ral impatience to devour one another, and
e vast numbers that are destroyed are soon re-
ed by the survivors of the species. Thus cod-
in particular, though so many ship-loads are
y year taken about the great bank of New-
dland, those remaining of the same tribe are
ys more than sufficient to furnish us with the
quantity the succeeding season. Almost
y one has an opportunity of observing the pro-
us number of eggs or spawn in some sorts of
s; but what can the naked eye discern in
parison of what M. Leewenhoeck discovered
he assistance of his excellent microscopes!
gentleman examining the spawn of a cod-fish,
one of the hairs of his head, which through
lass appeared to be an inch broad, and placing
ar the animalcula contained in the spawn, he
d that at least sixty of them would lie within
ameter. This being supposed, and their bo-
being allowed to be spherical. M. Leewen-
k computed that 216,000 of them are equal to
be whose axis does not exceed a single hair's-
dth. M. Petit found 342,144 eggs in the
roe of a carp eighteen inches long; but M.
wenhoeck only found 211,629 eggs in one of
fishes. What is most to our purpose, how-
, the last-mentioned curious enquirer into the
ts of nature tells us, that a cod contains
,000 eggs. Who can help standing amazed
its prodigious fertility, undoubtedly designed

our hundred in a day, but not often so
for it is very fatiguing work, both on ac-
the weightiness of the fish, and the cold
s about the bank. When the heads of
are cut off, their bellies opened, and the
taken out, the salter (on whose ability and
success of the voyage chiefly depends)
them in the bottom of the vessel, and, hav-
e a layer thereof a fathom or two square,
it with salt; over this he lays another,
rs it as before; and thus he disposes all
of one day, taking care never to mix the
different days together. When the cod
lain to drain for three or four days, they
ed into another part of the vessel, and salt-
ond time; and this is all the preparation
ren fish undergo.

principal fishery for cod intended to be
long the southern coast of Newfoundland,
here are several commodious ports to carry
ashore: and though the fish are smaller
n at the bank, on that account they are
to keep, as the salt penetrates them the
As cod are only to be dried in the sun,
pean vessels are obliged to put to sea in
April, in order to have the benefit of the
for drying. Some vessels indeed are sent
and July, but those only purchase fish al-
repared by the English settled in New-
d, giving them meal, brandy, biscuit, pulse,
c. in exchange.—When the ships arrive in
g, and have fixed upon a station, some of
build a stage or scaffold on shore, whilst
are a fishing, and as fast as they catch their
land them, open them, and salt them, on
benches; but the principal salting is

them in heaps, or ten or twelve
to enlarge the heaps every day,
their first bulk. At length the
heaps together, and turn them o
Lastly, they salt them over aga
those that have been salted first,
in huge piles as big as hay-stack
till they are carried on board, v
on branches of trees, disposed f
the bottom of the vessel, with
prevent their contracting any r
the fish itself there are other co
from it, viz. the tripes and tongu
ed at the same time with the fi
barrels; the roes or eggs, whic
barrelled up, are of use to cast in
fish together, particularly pilch
which is drawn from the livers,
ing of leather.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

CHAP. I.

OF THE OTAHEITEAN ISLANDS.

Historical Account of the Discovery.

R fifteen centuries elapsed before the exist-
the western continent was known to the
nts of the eastern; but the exertions of the
olumbus, and the advantages resulting from
overies, stimulated others to imitate his ex-
and that quarter and its appendages were
lly explored.
these discoveries, however, which were
on with considerable ardour, the islands of
ee remained concealed in their insulated
g for about two centuries longer. Some
have imagined, that this part of the world
sited in the year 1606; but this opinion
with those of dubious evidence.
ning, therefore, to enter the regions of con-
we proceed to observe, that Otaheitee and
cent isles were discovered in 1767, by
Wallis, who had received a commission
s Britannic majesty to sail with the Dol-
e Swallow, and Prince Frederick, in quest
regions. After the necessary preparations,
Wallis commenced his voyage; and, hav-
ed different islands, and endured a variety

[illegible] of a thick fog
persed, he was much surprise
rounded with a number of
who seemed overwhelmed
and, with the most violent
together concerning the unc
them. Some trifles were sho
were made to come on boar
consultation among themselve
the ship, with apparent signs
one delivered an oration, hol
plantain-tree in his hand, which
he threw into the sea. The
more courageous than his com
on board. The captain offered
but he declined accepting then
coming along-side, threw in
branches of the plantain-tree.
board, but none by the proper
upon deck, and gazing on the
ders, a goat belonging to the sh
of them [illegible]

ts to pilfer; and one of them in particular hed a laced hat from one of the officers, and ed over-board with it.

e captain having sent the boats to sound a which promised safe anchorage, the canoes anded them: and perceiving that their de- were hostile, he made a signal for them to re- and in the mean time fired a gun over their s. The report at first alarmed them, but they ipted to prevent the return of the boats. great reluctance the English were constrain- fire a musket, which, wounding the man who the first attack, constrained the rest to flee the utmost precipitation. Upon the return e boats, the ship hastened to depart; but a canoe was seen making towards it with great d. The captain resolved to wait her arrival, hich, one of them, addressing the English in mal oration, threw a branch of a plantain-tree oard, as the signal of peace, which signal was ned from the ship. To ratify the bond of ered friendship, some small presents were n, with which they appeared highly satisfied, so departed.

he Dolphin now set sail, and found herself next ing off a neck of land, crowded with natives. nchored, and was quickly visited by some ca- , bringing fruit, fowls, and hogs; which were kly bartered for a few nails and small toys.

he boats were again sent to sound along the for a safe anchorage, and were anew attack- y three large double canoes. The crew being trained to defend themselves, they fired, and d one and wounded another: both dropped the sea, and their companions instantly dived, bringing them up, placed them in the canoe.

ter and fruits. In order to
proceeded to the shore with
of which the natives filled,
When the boats left the shor
thousands of men, women,
canoes continued to hover a
account of their pilfering dis
would not permit them to cor

On the 22d, the natives b
and fruits, which they exchan
other articles. The boats
water, when the inhabitants, a
males, used every possible ind
land. Having procured a sma
they repaired to the ship, upon
pelted them with stones, and sh
indignation and contempt, b
their invitation.

On the day following, it was
off the place where water wa
vering a bay of

the shore being crowded with canoes full of
ied men, Captain Wallis loaded his guns, sup-
d his boats with musketeers, and kept a number
nen under arms.

The Dolphin sailed up the harbour on the 24th,
many canoes followed with provisions, which
re bartered for knives, nails, and other articles.
in the evening of the same day, a great
nber of large canoes full of stones arrived;
n which the Captain gave orders, carefully to
ch their motions. Some boats also approach-
with several women, who practised several
ring arts to entice the sailors. In the mean
e the large canoes surrounded the ship, some
ying on a kind of flute, others singing, and the
blowing a sort of shells. Then a very large
oe advanced, in which was an awning, and on
top sat one, holding in his hand some red and
ow feathers.

The Captain having consented to his coming
g-side, he delivered the feathers; and, during
time that a present was preparing for him, he
back from the ship and threw the branch of a
a-tree in the air. This being the signal of
k, all the canoes shouted, and, hastening
ards the ship, poured stones upon her from
y quarter. Hereupon two guns full of small
were fired, and the musquetry was directed
ng the thickest of the enemy; who at first
ned disconcerted, but soon renewed their
k. Thousands of the natives on shore were
seen hastening to the support of their coun-
nen; on which orders were given for firing
cannon, some of which were pointed to the
e of embarkation. This for a little time sus-

... the bow of the
shot had as yet proceeded;
led at a canoe in which the l
peared to be, and having spli
skirmish terminated; the c
utmost precipitation, and the
themselves behind the hills, a
dreadful effects of the artillery
This contest being ended,
towards the intended anchorin
his ship at a little distance
Next morning, a reconnoite
their companions, that they had
and that not a single canoe was
boats were then sent well m
with a number of marines, with
men under cover of the ship
being effected, Mr. Furneaux
attempt, hoisted a broad penda
took possession of the island
Britannic Majesty ...

ached the lieutenant, crawling on his hands and
. The officer endeavoured to convince him
no injury should be done to his countrymen
ess they were the aggressors. He then showed
e hatchets, which he intimated would be ex-
nged for provisions. Some presents were
given to the venerable native, who expressed
gratitude by dancing round the staff; but when
saw the pendant shaken by the wind, he ran
kward with evident signs of consternation and
r. When he had recovered from his fright,
hogs were brought, and laid down before the
glish. The hogs were put into a canoe, which
old man rowed towards the ship with uncom-
n agility; and on his approach, he delivered a
ve oration, and distributed a number of plantain
ves; after which he rowed back, refusing
ccept any present.

During the night, drums and other instruments
nusic were heard on the land; and the return-
morning displayed the shore abandoned by the
ives, and the pendant taken away.

While the lieutenant and his men were on
re performing the above-ceremony, and
uest of water, the captain from the ship ob-
ed many of the natives creeping behind
hes towards the watering place, a large party
ancing through a wood, and another party
cending from the top of a hill, whilst two di-
ons of canoes were hastening towards the
e side of the bay. The lieutenant, apprised
is danger, hastened on board, and sent the
man to inform his countrymen, that he only
ted water; but instead of this being grant-
the islanders seized the casks, and the signs
ostilities every where appeared. The canoes

instantly fled in great con
Resolved to terminate all
the natives, the captain c
the wood, and afterwards
ther the natives had fled.
the guns could reach, they

The captain next sent t
guard with the carpenters
noes which they could finc
rity, and dreading the disp
a small party of the nativ
stuck up some branches of
reconciliation, retreated ir
returned with hogs and do
the shore with their legs ti
cloth which they wore, i
sailors to accept of them.
which conveyed the hogs, t
cles, and placed in their ste
but the natives would not ac

e docks, and the natives were now possessed
h such an idea of the effects of fire-arms, that
le it raised their astonishment, served to en-
their good behaviour.

he gunner was now appointed to manage all
irs of traffic between the English and the na-
s, which proved a wise arrangement; for the
t of a gun made restitution of whatever the
ves pilfered. The old man was also very be-
cial in negociations with the natives. By his
ns, a hatchet which was stolen was not only
ered, but the offender delivered up to the cap-
, who declined punishing him, and set him at
rty. Restored to his companions, they dis-
ed the existence of fraternal affection in their
ds, by conducting him to the wood amid
ts of rejoicing. This gave an opportunity for
display of gratitude in the Otaheitean charac-
for that man brought a roasted hog, and some
d-fruit to the gunner the next day, as an ac-
wledgment for the lenity shown him.

t this time, the captain, the first lieutenant,
the purser were all ill; so that the chief care de-
ed upon Mr. Furneaux, the second lieutenant,
, with equal address and fidelity, carried on
raffic with the natives; and provisions were
ured in such plenty, that almost every
's health was restored in the space of four
days. Upon the restoration of the captain's
h, he went to survey the island, which he
d extremely pleasant, fertile, and populous.

few days after, Captain Wallis received a
from Oberea the queen of the island, who a
viour showed her a woman of strong sense, su-
r rank, and keen sensibility. After receiving

sickly, not only over th
house; and the processi
guard of marines and
crowded to see them
Oberea waving with h
made way for the proc
proaching her dwelling
forth to meet them, who
captain's hand, signifyin
lations. Her house was
ty feet long, and forty
ed with leaves of palm
three rows of pillars, one
on each side.

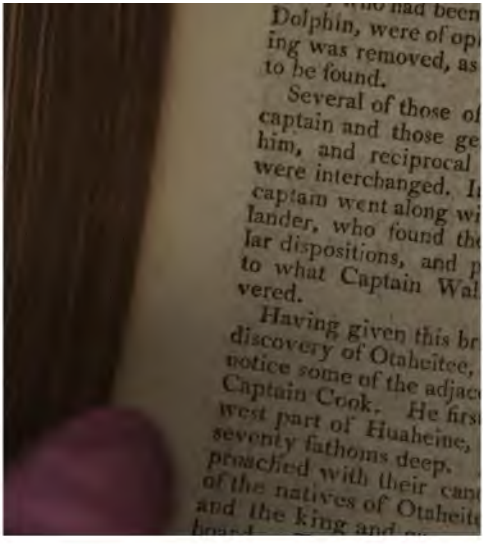
The gentlemen being
her hospitality, by aidin
tendants to pull off th
shoes, and smoothed dow
which she rubbed lightly
the space of half an hou
heated with walking,

, she sent them away in the most friendly
ner. Several visits were exchanged, and
queen behaved in the most affectionate man-
; and when informed of their departure, she
ifested the keenest sorrow. In the whole of
character and behaviour, she appeared capa-
of receiving the highest improvement, and in
y respects was not far inferior to an Euro-
n lady; although it must be granted, that she
strongly tinctured with the disposition too
alent among the females of that beautiful
d.

taheitee was again, in 1768, visited by M.
Bougainville, who was kindly received by
chief of that part where he moored. There
trong evidence to prove, that the deadly
ase, which has almost depopulated that
d, was introduced by the French sailors in
ship. The existence of this disease is so ex-
ive, that it threatens to desolate that beautiful
d, unless the spread thereof be prevented by
influence of the gospel, and the effects remov-
y the power of medicine.

he famous Captain Cook was the next who
ed this island. On his arrival, he was re-
ed with the usual tokens of peace, and com-
ce was immediately established between the
es and his men. The old man who had been
rviceable to Captain Wallis came on board,
showed his former ingenuity and affection.
he wisdom of the captain, certain rules were
lished, for the conducting of commerce
ng his abode at the island, and severe pe-
es were annexed to the violation of the
.

hen Captain Cook went on shore, he was



landed, Tupia, the native of Otaheitee, uncover-
ed himself as low as the middle and desired Mr
Monkhouse, one of the gentlemen, to imitate hi
example; and being seated opposite to the king,
he uttered a speech or prayer about twenty
minutes long, his majesty answering by regula
responses. During this ceremony, Tupia deli
vered at different times a handkerchief, a black
silk neckcloth, some plantains and beads, as
present to the deity of that island; and in return
the English received a hog, some young plantains
and two bunches of feathers,—all of which it wa
needful religiously to take on board. Such wa
the ceremony of ratifying peace between the Eng
lish and the king of the island.

The human mind in its rudest state perceives
that the existence of friendship implies reciproca
good offices, and gross superstition supposes tha
similar expressions of friendship ought to sub
sist between the gods of different countries. Bu
when the Gospel visits the mind covered wit
darkness it will dispel these irrational ideas, an
teach, that one Great Lord ruleth over all, an
that by his command, and by the circumstances i
which all men are placed, they ought to love on
another, and live together in bonds of the stric
est amity.

Upon an excursion into the island, its pro
ductions appeared similar to those of Otaheite
The rocks and clay, however, seemed mo
scorched, and the boats and houses were curiou
and remarkably large. The level part of th
country affords the most beautiful landscape
which the imagination can form. The soil is e
ceedingly fertile, and the whole shore lined w
fruit-trees of different kinds, particularly

able productions of art. O
saw a kind of chest or ark, t
and thatched in a peculiar
leaves. It was placed on t
ed by two small carved arch
were used to remove it from
manner of a sedan-chair.
tween this and the ark of
truly striking; and what er
ment was, that upon enqu
called THE HOUSE OF GO
much to be regretted, that
could be obtained concernii
fact.

Commerce went on slow
were exchanged for the proc
When about to leave this
visited by the king; to whom
ed a pewter plate, with the fol
" His Britannic Majesty's shi

tile. The inhabitants are taller and stronger than those of Otaheitee, and the women are both fair and handsome. In their general character, they seemed less timid, curious, and avaricious than the inhabitants of Otaheitee, but they were less active and industrious. Upon the firing of a gun, they did not fall down, like the Otaheiteans; but it must be granted, that they did not experience its deadly effects, as their neighbours had done.

The captain next directed his course towards the island of Uietea, which is about seven or eight leagues distant from Huaheine. Conducted by Tupia from Otaheitee, he anchored in a bay, formed by a reef, on the north side of the island. Two canoes, in which were some of the natives, approached the ship, bringing two hogs, which were exchanged for some nails and beads. The Captain, Mr. Banks, and several other gentlemen, went on shore along with Tupia, who introduced them, with the same ceremony of friendship that had taken place at Huaheine. This ceremony being ended, Captain Cook took possession of this, and the three neighbouring islands, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. In this tour, they visited a large morai, or burying-place, where the monuments of departed valour and excellence were different from those of Otaheitee. These were composed of four walls built of coral stones, and about eight or nine feet high, and encircling a court about thirty feet square. At a small distance, they found an altar, whereon was extended the last sacrifice, which was a hog about eighty pounds weight. It is a singular fact, that this hog appeared to be one of the best in the country, and, being roasted, was offered entire. Here also,

important truths of revelatio

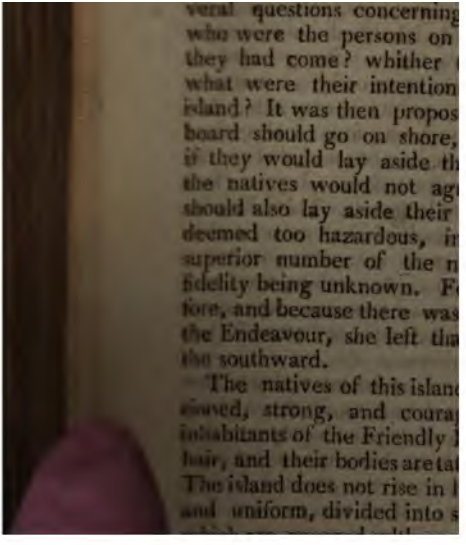
The bay where the Ende
led Oopoa, and is both spaci
situation is off the eastern op
that leads into the harbour, a
by a small woody island, ly
called Oatara. To the nort
two small isles, called Opur
tween which Captain Cook

The next adventure was t
ha, of which Captain Cook h
session in the name of Hi
On the twenty-fifth, he arriv
Dr. Solander and Mr. Banl
boat, accompanied with the
sound for a safe harbour. Or
island, they found a harbour
nient. Going a-shore, they p
productions of this island, w
those of the others; but, in g
a more barren aspect. There

Islands to those different islands which lie in th
group, the captain proceeded southward in que
of another island, which Tupia informed him wa
about a hundred leagues distant.

The captain reached this island, which was cal
led Obiterea; and standing in for the land, beheld
several of the natives coming along the shore. A
lieutenant, Dr. Solander, Mr. Banks, and Tupia,
were sent to sound for a safe anchorage, and to
obtain intelligence of the natives respecting any
islands which might lie to the southward. Ap-
proaching the shore, they observed the natives
armed with long lances, and a multitude were
drawn up upon the beach; and two, jumping into
the water, endeavoured to gain the boat; but the
boat's crew did not deem it prudent to wait their
arrival. Doubling the point where they intended
to land, they discovered a spacious bay, but found
another party of the natives armed in a manner
similar to those whom they had seen before. When
preparing to land, Tupia was desired to inform
them, that the English intended no violence, but
only to traffic with them for nails and other articles,
some of which were produced. Hereupon, some
of them came along-side of the boat, and, receiv-
ing some nails, went away seemingly well pleased;
but suddenly returning, several boarded her, and
attempted to draw her on shore; upon which,
the muskets being fired over their heads, they all
leaped into the sea. The boat pursued the fugi-
tives, but the surf being exceedingly strong, land-
ing was found impracticable.

Soon after the canoe of the natives had reached
the shore, a man was seen brandishing a weapon
and cry to the boat, and crying with a shrill voice,
which Tupia informed the English was the signal



veral questions concerning
who were the persons on
they had come? whither
what were their intention
island? It was then propos
board should go on shore,
if they would lay aside th
the natives would not ag
should also lay aside their
deemed too hazardous, i
superior number of the n
fidelity being unknown. F
fore, and because there was
the Endeavour, she left thi
the southward.

The natives of this islan
stout, strong, and coura
inhabitants of the Friendly
hair, and their bodies are ta
The island does not rise in
and uniform, divided into s

knees, and was bound around their waist with a yellow sash. Some of them wore caps of the same nature, and some a piece of cloth bound round their heads, resembling a turban.

Tethuroa, which also belongs to this group, is about eight leagues distant from Point Venus, and in circumference about ten leagues, including a number of islets, which are thinly inhabited, but frequently resorted to by wandering tribes. Being subject to the chief of Otaheitee, he allows no bread-fruit trees to grow there, that the inhabitants may bring their fish in exchange for the bread-fruit of Otaheitee. Maitea is also represented as connected with this insulated society. It is situated in 17 degrees south latitude, and in 148 west longitude. This island lies east of Otaheitee, is considerably elevated, and on the east enclosed by a coral reef. It is about three miles in circumference, and the north part too steep for habitations to be erected thereon. It is tolerably populous, but the inhabitants are more barbarous than those of Otaheitee.

Captain Cook visited an island, called Eimeo, about four leagues distant from Otaheitee. In this territory, there are many spacious valleys, and in several parts of its coasts, land-locked harbours. The hills rise suddenly from the sea, but some of these are very fertile. The natives are tinctured with the same avaricious disposition as those of Otaheitee, but greatly inferior in beauty. Captain Wallis called this island The Duke of York's Island, but it is generally distinguished by the name of Eimeo.

Captain Wallis discovered another island, and called it Sir Charles Saunders' Island; but the original name is Tapooamanoo. This island is situated in 17 degrees south latitude, and in 150 wes

visited the interior of this isl

To the east of Otaheitee, other islands, well inhabited; so intricate, that they have the Labyrinth, and the Dan The inhabitants appear to be the natives of the other islanc complexion, and more ferocio

Besides those who have b ans, the natives of Otaheitee many other islands encirclin elevated, fertile, and very ext to have been peopled from th ed, either by persons more ad neighbours, going in their ca settlements, or by some being force of the tempest, and so ac an unknown island. Many c the validity of this conjectu complexion, stature, manners, toms, obtain among them all

their national crime of pilfering, they behaved in a very friendly manner. Tasman anchored in the bay off this island, and sent his boats in quest of fresh water. An elderly chief repeatedly came on board, and showed the most profound respect to his visitors, receiving with peculiar cordiality the presents which were given him. A wooden bowl, presented to him on this occasion, was long preserved as a diving-cup, to convict persons accused of enormous crimes; and what is very singular, the same homage which was paid to the chief when present, was paid to the cup in his absence.

The pacific deportment of the natives on the arrival of Tasman, and no weapons being seen by him in that island, fully ascertains the peaceable and secure manner in which the inhabitants of this island live. During the stay of the Dutch mariners in that island, no quarrel occurred; and having been plentifully supplied with water, they departed from it, in order to explore those which lay to the northward.

This place was afterwards visited by Captain Cook, in the year 1773. Having been previously at a neighbouring island, called Eooa, he was accompanied by fourteen or fifteen sail of the vessels of that island. The king of the place was in one of these, and his canoe was only distinguished from the rest by a small bundle of grass, fastened to the end of a pole, and fixed in the stern.

Scarcely had the captain cast anchor, when one of the natives of Tongataboo hastened in two canoes to show him a place of more convenient anchorage. During the time that the ship was lying in the harbour, the king frequently sat

a rude country, was, that it l
one of the chiefs, and was cal

Eooa lies south-east of Ton
tance of about four leagues.
this island, but did not land
Cook appears to have been the
landed on this island. He pl
tremity in 174 degrees west
southern extremity in 21 latit
ference is about ten leagues:
elevation above any of the o
quarter. The other isles in thi
rally level, but here the land,
sents an extensive prospect,
beautiful disorder, are intersp
distances. The shore is shade
trees, among which are the hal
tives. On the south-east coas
hills, but that on the north-west
leys, meadows, and plains of co
which being

a wall of coral rock, which was erected by
chief, and thither the principal people of
island sometimes resorted to drink kava. A
small distance, was a spring of excellent wa
The best anchorage was found upon the north-w
side, in a gravelly bank extending two mile
with twenty or thirty fathoms of water. There
also a creek which affords convenient landing fo
boats at all times of the tide. This island is supe
rior to Tongataboo, on account of the pleasantness
of its situation, and the quality of the water, and
there is little doubt but the climate would be found
very agreeable to an European constitution.

The manner in which those who actually visited
this island along with Captain Cook express
themselves, will afford the reader the most accu-
rate idea of that place. Speaking of the dangers
they underwent in reaching that harbour, in their
passage from Eooa, they say,—'We had now been
sixty days on a passage, which, in a direct course,
would not have exceeded ten, and had been ex-
posed to severe trials, owing to some fatality in
pursuing a track, of which every seaman on board
disapproved. How it happened is not easily ac-
counted for, as it was next to a miracle that any
nature on board the Resolution remained alive to
ch our present harbour. Had not the copious
s, that fell almost incessantly from the time
we passed the tropic till our arrival here, sup-
ers with a daily consumption of water, not
the animals, but the men must have pe-

appy we were now, however, in finding our-
in a friendly coast. We forgot the dan-
had escaped, and thought only of enjoy-
inexpressible pleasure, the sweets of

... of the various blossoms
leaves of the trees—of whi
description can afford but a
'Add to these, the tufted
the little rising hills, that ap
terspersed delightfully amon
and rich, low, surrounding
nature can be more pleasing
grateful to the sense. We v
ed in the harbour, than we
innumerable little boats or ca
constructed and ornamented,
so as to surpass the blackest eb
inlaid with mother-of-pearl
equal to the best cabinets of
ture, in which work these
excel.'

This luxuriant island is situa
of 20, and in the longitude of 1
the distance of eighteen leagues
It is of a triangular fo

island, it appeared to form three islands, and a fourth suddenly presented itself. Each of them appeared to be similar in aspect and elevation, and six or seven miles in length. Their names are Haamo, Foa, Lefooga, and Hoolaiva; but they are all included in the general appellation of Hapnee. Anchorage was found abreast of a reef joining Lefooga to Foa, of twenty four fathoms depth, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and good landing at all times for the boats.

Scarcely had the captain moored his vessel, when he was encircled with the natives and their canoes, loaded with all the commodities the country afforded, which were exchanged for European trifles.

Shortly after landing the captain was introduced to the king, who, having asked some questions, caused the stranger to sit down by his side, and exhorted his subjects to consider Captain Cook as a friend, who meant only to remain a few days among them; that, therefore, during his stay in the island, they should be careful not to pilfer anything from him, nor give him the least offence; and that they should bring the produce of the country to be exchanged with his articles of commerce. The ceremony of audience was then terminated by a mutual exchange of presents.

Cook also visited Lefooga, which he found in some respects superior to Annamooka; for the plantations were both more numerous and extensive. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil, various parts are waste and barren; but the interior part of the island is fertile, and the signs of population and improved culture are every where conspicuous. Many of the plantations are so arranged, that their fences run parallel from spac

the common [illegible]
of these not much inferior in ex
tion, and others less extensive an
without being more minute, we
give a general account of the
Marquesas, which extend from 8
of latitude, and from 138¾ to 140
longitude.

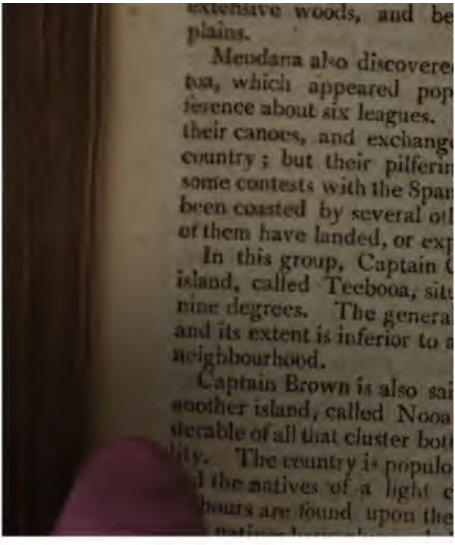
Ohittahoo, one of these, is abo
and seven leagues in circumf
Mendana de Neyra is said to
this and the three neighbourin
1595, and called them *Las Mar*
in honour of Mendoca, Marqui
sent him out. He sent a boa
place, which he named *San*
took possession of it in the
of Spain. Some imprudent, if
towards the natives, rendered
between him and them less frie
, he died in an adjacent isla

y displayed the same thievish disposition which evails among most of the inhabitants of the South a: and the remembrance of the conduct of the aniards, contributed much to increase the jea- sy of the natives, and to prevent that comfort hich would have been enjoyed by one of the udence and conduct of Captain Cook.

The inhabited islands which have been disco- red are about eight in number. The bays ound these afford harbour for shipping, although some places the access is not pleasant. The tives exceed in beauty those of the other islands; t both sexes are not so cleanly. They use less othing, and their chiefs are less distinguished m the rest, than those of the adjacent islands. he soil is not so fertile as at Otaheitee, but this nds to render the natives more active and borious.

Several recorded facts concerning the natives of ese islands conspire to prove, that they are turally of a strong and vigorous intellect, and at the meliorating hand of civilization, and the nign influence of Christianity would render them brave, active, laborious, and sober race of people: nd it is hoped, that the period is not very distant, hen the arts and sciences shall unite with the ospel of our Redeemer, to render them equally urishing and happy.

To the north lies Ohevahoa, in length six, and circumference about fifteen or sixteen leagues. oward the eastern extremity, the surface is steep d craggy; but there are several deep valleys, d the sides of the hills are clothed with verdure d spontaneous trees. Mendana having dis- vered it on Sunday, he called it La Dominica, cause of the inconveniency of harbouring



extensive woods, and be
plains.

Mendana also discovere
toa, which appeared pop
ference about six leagues.
their canoes, and exchang
country; but their pilferi
some contests with the Spar
been coasted by several ot
of them have landed, or ex

In this group, Captain
island, called Teebooa, sit
nine degrees. The genera
and its extent is inferior to
neighbourhood.

Captain Brown is also sai
another island, called Nooa
derable of all that cluster bot
lity. The country is popul
the natives of a light
bours are found upon the

NERAL ASPECT, CLIMATE, AND PRODUCTIONS.

THE objects which present themselves to view the South Seas, are both grand and sublime. ding along the immense ocean, where natural earances are widely different from those in the thern hemisphere, the stranger is agreeably rised with the appearance of islands, or little lds, amid the ocean. Thus stationed in his el, he beholds the vast watery scene beginning e diversified by rising mountains seen at a great nce, at first scarcely visible to the eye, but tually assuming an elevation that renders them eptible at the distance of sixty miles.

ut approaching nearer, instead of beholding e mountains barren and naked, he is surprised the view of heights almost inaccessible, lined steep and lofty hills, and crowned with a luxnt vegetation. Plantains, yams, and a variety ier roots, which afford support to the inhabi-, are found growing spontaneously in these ted regions. Here also grow trees of various , with which the mountains are clothed to the summits, presenting to the distant beholder ppearance of a green lawn. The surround- prospects from the tops of these hills fill the with mingled sensations of majestic dread, mmon pleasure, and inexpressible amaze-

We hardly believed our eyes," says M. de ainville, "when we saw a peak covered with ls up to its highest summit, which rises above evel of the mountains in the interior parts of eitee. Its apparent size seemed to be more

extensive woods, and be
plains.

Mendana also discovere
toa, which appeared po
ference about six leagues.
their canoes, and exchang
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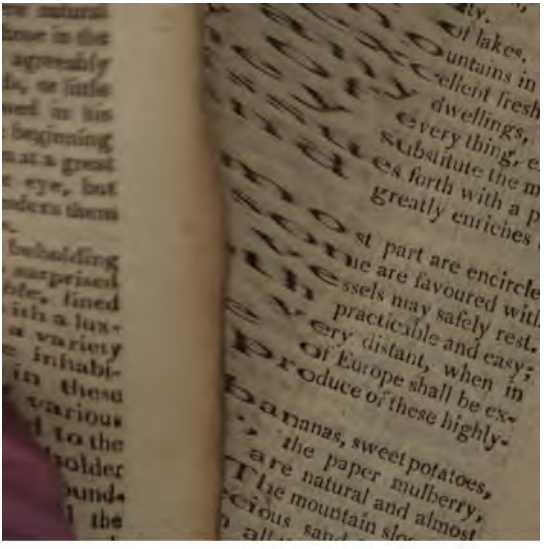

having ascended a mountain whic
to be a mile high, they discovere
fore them so much higher, that with
they seemed to be in a valley. T
the view was enchanting, the si
were beautifully clothed with woo
every where interspersed, and t
valleys afforded a still more beauti
there the houses stood thicker, a
was more luxuriant. Mr. Forster
tlemen ascended to the summit of o
mountains in this island, from wh
prospect of the island of Huaheine,
lying at the distance of forty leag
of the fer[illegible] plain below them,
making innumerable meanders, w
the highest degree. The vegetati
part of the mountains was luxu
woods consisted of many unkn
plants.

ry of those luxuriant plains, and, if possible,
g to their fertility and beauty.
or are these islands devoid of lakes. Between
eclivities of one of the mountains in the dis-
of Byeorde, is a lake of excellent fresh water,
around its banks are many dwellings, where
nhabitants enjoy plenty of every thing, except
read-fruit, for which they substitute the moun-
plantain. This lake issues forth with a plea-
flow into the valley, and greatly enriches the
mjacent scenery.
hese islands for the most part are encircled
bays and creeks, and some are favoured with
llent harbours, where vessels may safely rest.
se render commerce both practicable and easy;
the time may not be very distant, when in
e harbours the produce of Europe shall be ex-
ged for the improved produce of these highly-
ured islands.
read-fruit, cocoa nuts, bananas, sweet potatoes,
s, juniper, sugar-cane, the paper mulberry,
several sorts of figs, are natural and almost
taneous productions. The mountain sloe-tree,
plantain-tree, the precious sandal-tree, and
y others, also flourish in all their beautiful ver-
e. And if these arrive at such perfection in
r present state, what would they not under
fostering hand of cultivation? Nor can it be
bted, that the fertile valleys which border the
ts might produce sugar-cane in equal per-
ion to any in those places where it proves such
rofitable article. And how pleasant to humani-
would it be to see these planted, cultivated,
manufactured by the natives, rather than by
e poor unhappy partners of human nature who
n under the lash in the West-India islands.

all all, they merit the ap
this the kindness of the
peculiarly obvious; beca
the human mind in these
combat the hardships of u
provide against the direfi

Besides the domesticat
feeding the inhabitants, t
numerous. Nor are thes
tame race, but widely e
fowl, which the ingenuity
in their uncultivated state,
to substantial use. Hogs,
pose their tame animals; a
parroquets, doves, woodp
titude unknown in the no
their wild race. The mou
the beauty of their feather
sound with the melody of t
to describe the sensations o
Dean, when he [illegible]

In what an eminent degree these facts prepare
he way for the civilization and religious instruc-
on of the inhabitants, is sufficiently evident;
ecause, under proper culture, these spots of the
arth would produce food for six times the num-
er of inhabitants. Nay, in addition to all the
atural productions of the country, the introduc-
on of the plants of other countries would fully
pply the wants of the new settlers. These
so might be planted in many parts of that fertile
il, which now lies uncultivated, and wastes its
atural vigour in vain. The Indian corn, for
stance, which they at present neglect, would
roduce a crop every three months, and the vines
ould add greatly to their stock of fruits.

CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c. OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE OTAHEITEAN ISLANDS.

THE inhabitants of the Otaheitean islands are
n general of a larger make than the Europeans.
Nourished with plenty and fostered in indolence,
he human body appears more vigorous and
rger. The males are tall, robust, and well pro-
portioned; and some of them arrive at the height
f six feet. Unlike the original inhabitants of
America, they have long beards, which they
wear in various forms. Their shoulders are
road, and their muscular complexion conveys
he idea of strength rather than beauty. Their
eatures are so various, that it is difficult to fix up-
n any general likeness which characterises them.
They possess what are deemed good eyes and
eeth, but the latter are not so well set, nor so

custom. Contrary to th
tries, the men wear their
men cut theirs short.

The women are less dist
by their features, than t
which is destitute of the
latter. Though the featu
be very delicate, and a tri
yet the rule is not so gen
countries. Their shape is
tioned, and some of them ar
beautiful figure; but the ex
and delicacy of their fingers,
ing distinction of the Otahei

The women of the higher
size of English ladies, but
rank are below the common
are uncommonly short. T
this diversity, are the circum
latter are placed. The nat
fine clear

nor are they sewed together. The women of superior rank wear three or four pieces; one, of a considerable length, they wrap several times around the waist, and allow it to fall down to the middle of the leg. Two or three other short pieces, with a hole cut in each, are placed in one another; and their heads coming through the holes, the long ends are suspended before and behind, both sides being open; by which means they have the free use of their arms. A piece of cloth, of the manufacture of the country, is frequently tied round the head in the manner of a turban; and the women plait human hair in a very curious manner into long strings, which being folded into branches, are sometimes bound by way of ornament upon their foreheads.

The men dress in a similar manner, differing only in this particular, that one part of the garment, instead of falling below the knees, is brought between the legs. This dress is worn by all ranks, the only distinction consisting in its quality. At noon, both sexes appear almost naked, wearing only a piece of cloth round the middle of their bodies. They shade their faces with a kind of bonnets, constructed of cocoa-nut leaves, which they dexterously weave in a few minutes. Both men and women wear ear-rings on one side, made of shells, stones, berries, and small pearls; the European beads, however, upon their arrival, soon supplanted these. Boys and girls go quite naked, the former to the age of five, and the latter to that of seven or eight. The children soon acquire strength to walk, and are not long in learning to swim.

All the *inhabitants* have a singular custom of *staining their bodies*, by indenting the flesh with

pain is endured with sin
these marks are peculiarl

This country is stored
and comfort of man. Bc
food loads the tables of t
table chiefly consists of pla
fruit, yams, and some o
troduced by Europeans.
only qualified to produce
land, but also to rear the
there is reason to hope
will soon increase in its pr

The animal food of the r
Hogs are there in abundar
greatly increasing. The
country load the table, an
relished. Hogs, fowls, an
to be considered as daintie
on the tables of persons i
life.

Their cook-

wood, and set it on fire, and when it is burnt, and the stones thoroughly consumed, they spread the embers on the bottom of the pit with long poles, and strew leaves at the bottom. Then the oven is thatched as quickly as possible with grass and leaves, and the earth which was dug out cast over the whole. After some days, it is fit for use, and, making an opening, they take it out as it is wanted;—they use little else during the time it lasts.

The delight they have in this food has induced them to contrive means to preserve it, so that it may be used cold: this is done by making it into balls, and rolling it up in plantain leaves. To such a perfection have they already arrived in this, that they will preserve it for several weeks.

Their drink is generally confined to water or the milk of cocoa nut. There is a kind of juice however called the Kava, of which their chiefs and more opulent people drink: and the natives have sometimes been known to drink English liquors, until they have been inebriated: but upon feeling its effects, they have carefully avoided repeating the same a second time.

The inhabitants of these islands begin their meals with the ceremony of washing the mouth, and some of them with an act of devotion: after this, they eat a handful of bread-fruit and fish, dipt in salt water alternately, until the whole is consumed; they also take a sip of salt water between every morsel. This dish is succeeded among the chiefs by a second course of plantains or apples, which are always peeled. After this, a soft fluid of paste is prepared from the bread-fruit, which they drink out of cocoa nut shells.

melon, thirteen
and about half as la
added a quart of pa
singular, however, t
during hunger to a g
standing their vorac
voluntarily suffer w
plenty to a stranger.
putable proof of the
tions.

Although fond of so
to any conversation
and indeed they are s
this, that even brothe
baskets of provision, a
tance of some yards,
other, when they eat
single word during th
aged, who occupy th
usually go to sleep af
are more advanced in

gentlemen in a canoe in which was placed
starved dog, and two or three red feathers
in a tuft. A priest also went along with
who was to assist in the solemnities. On
rrival at the morai, or burying-ground, the
were ordered to remain in the boat, and
ptain and his companions were requested
over their heads. Several men and some
vent along with them, but no women were
t.

y found four priests with their assistants
g, and on their arrival, the ceremonies
nced. The dead body was in a small
that lay on the beach, fronting the morai.
priests with several of their attendants
the canoe, and the rest at the morai.
ng of the island, with Captain Cook, and
panions stopped at the distance of thirty
from the priests; and the crowd of spec-
were placed at a greater distance.

r some time, one of the assistants of the
approached with a young plantain branch,
id it before the king, and another ap-
ed, bearing a small tuft of red feathers,
l on some fibres of the cocoa-nut husk, with
he touched one of his majesty's feet, and
rds retired with it to his companions.
the priests at the morai now began a long
, and at particular intervals, sent down
plantain trees, which were placed upon
rifice. During the prayer, one of the
stood by the priest, holding in his hands
ndles, in which were the royal ensigns,
e ark of the Deity. The prayer being
the priests at the morai, and their assist-
ent off carrying the two bundles, and
themselves by the two priests who were

others standing, and
ing sentences for abo
was next stripped of
placed parallel with t
the priests, standing
uttered a long prayer,
ally joined by others,
red feathers in his han
this part of the service
off the head of the inte
eye taken out: these w
leaf and presented to
touching them, he gav
feathers, which togeth
eye, were taken to the
the king sent another
course of the last cere
fisher's making a noise,
saying, "That is the
seemed to consider this

in a whining tone, in which he was joined
oother persons; and one of them, during the
e of the prayer, plucked some hairs from the
of the sacrifice, and placed them upon one
e bundles; then the high priest prayed
, holding in his hand the tuft of feathers he
ved from the king. Having finished, he
them to another priest, who prayed in like
er, and then all the tufts of feathers were
d upon the bundles of cloth, which termi-
the ceremony at this place.

e victim was next conducted to the most con-
ous part of the morai, with the feathers and
vo bundles of cloth, the drums in the mean
beating slowly. The bundles and the fea-
were then laid against a pile of stones, and the
ice at the foot of them; while the priests
encircled the body and renewed their
ers, and their assistants dug a hole into the
about two feet deep, into which they threw
ictim, and covered it with earth and stones.
e they were depositing the body in the grave,
y squeaked aloud; upon which the captain
informed, that it was *Eatooa*, or the god.
a fire was kindled, and a half-starved dog
ced, killed by the twisting of its neck, the
inged off, the entrails taken out, thrown into
re, and left to be consumed; but the kidneys,
, and liver were baked on heated stones. The
n having been rubbed with the blood of the
l, was, with the liver, heart, and kidneys,
down before the priests, who were seated
d the grave, praying. They continued for
time uttering ejaculations over the dog,
two men at intervals beat very hard upon
drums, and a boy screamed in a loud shrill

two pigs that had been lately c
and their attendants uttering a
remony concluded for that day

Early next morning, the cap
nions were conducted to the
priests and a great multitude
sembled. The two bundles o
place they occupied the for
drums were in the front of
priest stationed beyond them.
himself between the drums, a
Cook to stand by him.

The ceremony recommence
young plantain tree, and laying
The priests then prayed, hol
several tufts of red feathers, a
trich feathers. The prayer
priests placed themselves be
men and the morai; and one
continued about half an hour.

same way as those islanders wrap the piece of cloth round their middle. The ornaments of this royal robe were yellow and red feathers, ranged in two rows in square compartments, so as to produce a very pleasing effect. They had originally been fixed upon a piece of cloth manufactured in the island, and afterwards sewed to the upper end of the pendant which Captain Wallis left flying on the shore upon his first arrival at Matavai. The priest pronounced a long prayer relative to this part of the ceremony; and the badge of royalty was again folded up and put into the cloth.

The other bundle was next opened; but the English gentlemen were not permitted to approach sufficiently near to examine its mysterious contents. The intelligence obtained respecting it was, that it contained the *Eatooa*, or a representation of him. This sacred repository nearly resembles the ark of the God of Israel: its figure is circular, and one end considerably thicker than the other.

The pig which had been slain was now cleansed, and the entrails taken out. It happened to have many of those convulsive motions which frequently appear in an animal when killed, and this was considered as a very favourable omen by the spectators. Having been exposed for some time, the entrails were laid down before the priests, one of whom closely inspected them, and for this purpose gently turned them with a stick. When sufficiently examined, they were thrown into the fire; whilst the sacrificed pig, with the heart, liver, and kidneys, were put upon the scaffold, where the dog had been previously deposited; and all the feathers, except the ostrich plume, being enclosed in the ark, the whole solemnity closed.

Four canoes lay upon the beach opposite to the

to account for the reser
tween these and some o
similarity in the ark, its
symbol of the presence
sacred deposit attending
their origin, one cannot
fact, without recollecting
rael, in the day they were
Philistines, sent and brought
of the Lord into the camp
thereby.

The unhappy victim o
apprised of his fate, and s
Some great chief fixes upo
one of his trusty servants to
presence of the king is also
ful solemnity; it is called
and the place where such s
is usually the burying pl
monarchs.

This horrid

efend the consecrated spot from the populace
he English strangers.

is proper, however, to mention, that they are
and candid in answering any questions which
ut to them concerning their religious system.
g asked, what was the design of this inhuman
ution? they replied, that it was an ancient
m, and highly pleasing to their god, who
and feasted upon the sacrifice, in conse-
ce of which he answered their prayers. When
s objected, that he did not certainly feed on
, as he was not seen to do so, nor were the
s of the consecrated animals seen consumed,
that the interring prevented his feeding upon
uman sacrifice,—they replied, that he came
e night invisibly, and fed only on the soul or
aterial part, which, they say, remains about
lace of sacrifice until the carcase is totally
ed by putrefaction.

is highly probable, that human sacrifices pre-
in all or most of the South Sea islands, how-
separated these may be; and although it ap-
s that not more than one of these are devoted
ce, yet they occur so frequently, that they
inly make great havock of the human race;
Captain Cook counted no less than forty-nine
s of former victims lying before the morai,
none of them had suffered any considerable
y.

it that of human sacrifices is not the only hor-
custom prevailing in the southern isles. For
es cutting out the jaw-bones of their enemies
in battle, and carrying them about as trophies
eir victory, they in some measure sacrifice the
e of their bodies to the god of the country.
never they have gained a victory in battle,

... bowels before
remains are afterwards int
of stones. The common
in the battle are interred i
the foot of the pile. This
battle, amidst a great con
much pomp and ceremony,
the *Eatooa* for their success

There is another base cu
society composed of a certa
no concern in the governm
perty, associate for their ow
of the public. They travel fi
from island to island, not ur
ers in England. These ac
and no married people can
their society. It is also a r
to be encumbered with child
women happen to be preg
secretly murder their offsprin
of being expelled the societ

father and mother present an offering of a hog or fowl, and plantain-tree, to their son-in-law before they can touch any of his provisions; but if the woman be a widow, or separated from her former husband, this ceremony is dispensed with. The relations of the bride make a present of hogs, cloth, and other articles to the new married pair. So long as they agree, they live either on the husband's or the wife's estate; but if they separate, each retains their own property.

When a woman marries, she immediately provides herself with a shark's tooth, fastened with the gum of the bread-fruit on an instrument which leaves about a quarter of an inch of the tooth bare, resembling a lancet, for the purpose of wounding the head. Some have two or three teeth, and when struck forcibly, they bring blood in copious streams; according to the love they bear the party, and according to the violence of their grief, the strokes are repeated on the head. To such a degree has this ridiculous practice been sometimes carried, that a fever has ensued and terminated in lunacy. If any accident happen to the husband or his relations, and even if his child fall down and hurt itself, the shark's tooth is immediately seized, and through the use of this instrument and the violence of grief, the blood and tears of the mourner soon mingle. The child succeeding to the honours of the family, any insult offered to him is more deeply felt by the parents than if done to themselves. And should the child die, the house is immediately filled with the relations, wounding their heads and making bitter lamentations.

Grief is a strong and powerful emotion in the *mind, and generally most violent in the uned*

them upon this part rub off th
some blood to flow out; and v
green, it resembles a hollow
burning.

On some more calamitous oc
this part of the face with an in
principally confined to the ch
person of quality who was rela
they burn their temples; on th
ther, the mark is made upon the
death of a father, it is made upc
and on the death of the high pri
of the little finger is amputated.

Parents, upon the death of th
sides other tokens of grief, cut th
on one part of their head, leavi
long. This frequently forms a
the forehead, but is sometimes lef
and all the rest of the hair cut of
bunch is left over both ears, at e
one only: and sometimes one bal

m; and the woman is closely shut up in the
m, which rises till she be in a strong perspiration
can endure the heat no longer. Hastening
n this vapour bath, she plunges in the river;
having washed herself, she puts on her clothes
takes the child to the morai. This often
ngs on an ague: but such is the strength of pre-
ice, that no arguments can persuade them to
ndon a practice so injurious to their health.

A temporary house is erected on the sacred
und adjoining the morai; where the mother
the child remain for a certain time, and the
er usually makes an offering of a young pig or
l, with a plantain-tree. The period of seclu-
for a male is two, and for a female three
eks; during which time the mother touches no
l, but is fed by another:—and should any per-
inadvertently touch the child in this period of
usion, he must undergo the same restrictions,
l an offering of a young pig or fowl be pre-
ed, which finishes the ceremony of separation.
The child is then removed to another temporary
se, in which the father and the mother reside;
according to the prejudices of the country,
may not touch the child in the same clothes
which they take their victuals. To remove
prohibition, a second offering must be made
he father and uncles, a third by the mother and
s, a fourth before the child returns to the
e where the father and uncles eat, and a fifth,
he same account, for the mother and aunts.
the child happen to touch any thing previous
e termination of these days of purification, it is
ned sacred; and if any thing touch the child's
before the offering of purification, it must be
nly deposited in a consecrated place; but

of superior rank comes
those of his own rank pre
There are also large and
for the reception of strang
noble visitor is conducte
trict assemble round him
who offers up a long pray
young plantain-trees, he
feathers on one of these, a
lays them at the stranger's
thers and fixes them in his
The inferior priests repeat a
feast is immediately provid
sents. When one of the high
he is sure to find a numerou
to receive him; the prepa
and he may every day have
without any diminution in
welcome reception. The
so powerful among the low

uring his life time, and upon his death the
non name is resumed.

nother singularity among the South Sea island-
disrespect for old age. The writer of the
ge of the Duff informs us, that a venerable
t, grandfather of the king, was scarcely noticed
ose who visited Captain Wilson. And on
occasion one of the aged seamen was fre-
tly the object of their derision. The reverse,
ever, appears to be the case at Tongataboo;
here the younger persons observe a respectful
ce in the presence of the aged.

is customary to preserve the bodies of the
s, and even those of their children. This
ne by taking out the viscera, drying the body
a cloth, and anointing it, both internally and
nally, with perfumed oil; which operation is
ently repeated. The agent is consequently
ed unclean, and may not touch provisions for
pace of a month. The relations of the de-
d perform their part of the funeral rite, by
nting the corpse with a piece of cloth and
provisions. They indulge their superstition
arther, by acting some of the more tender
affectionate scenes of life anew before the
e. The shark's tooth is frequently employed,
he garments of the dead stained with the
ng blood. During the continuance of any
us smell they cover the body with gar-
of flowers, and anoint it with sweet-scented

on the death of a king or chief, the corpse is
d to every part where he had property, or
his particular friends reside; the funeral ce-
ies are repeated; and after the regular tour,
dy rests at the place of his usual residence.

equally afflictive as that of a cl
queror might, according to thei
lay claim to the district allotte

Our readers may probably
the narrative of the followin
cording to the editor of Co
Banks being informed that he
unless he performed a particu
thereto, rather than not have hi
Accordingly he repaired in
place where the body was depo
joined by the relations of the d
wards by some other person
mourner had a very whimsical
altogether ungraceful.

Mr. Banks was constrained
pean dress, and had no othe
piece of cloth, bound round his
and the bodies of several oth
over with charcoal and wate

od immediately upon the view of the funeral
cession.

From the fort, the mourners proceeded along
shore, crossed the river, entered the woods,
sing several houses, from which the inhabitants
d, and not a native was seen during the remain-
of the procession. Those who assisted at the
emony, bathed in the river, and then resumed
ir former dress.

We have already observed that the southern isles
loaded with an abundance of all the necessaries
life; the inhabitants therefore pass their days in
olence: their years are spent without toil, nor
they subject to any controul. The authority
a master, and the apprehension of want, are un-
own. Their leisure is great, therefore inven-
n is employed to divert the tedious hours—
nce their sports and amusements are numer-
s.

The infancy of society, and the infancy of hu-
an life, are analogous. The child delights in
orts and trifling amusements, and so do men in
e infant state of society. The rudeness of an un-
tored mind also appears conspicuous in the
usements of uncultivated society. These ob-
rvations are exemplified in the amusements of
e inhabitants of the South-Sea islands.

The predilection for music is very strong, and
e mode of performing singular in the southern
orld. There the musicians perform on an in-
rument, somewhat resembling a flute; but the
rformer blows with his nostril instead of his
outh, and he is accompanied by others singing
certain tune. The principles of his art are few,
d these very imperfect.

There are also a kind of itinerant musicians, who

invention is singularly strong
untaught natives. These so
two lines, and are frequentl
amusements between sun-set
ing this period, they burn cand
nut, fixing them one above a
stick that is run through the
these candles will burn a lon
very tolerable light.

The drums used in musical
formed of a circular piece of w
end only, which is covered
shark, and beaten with the
stick.

Man in an uncultivated state
for power, and an exultation in
To be able to throw a weight
throw a large stone to a cor
and to have power over his c
sequence of superior strength,

nd upon its cavity, and emits a loud report. The
n who accepts the challenge throws both his
ns forward to seize his antagonist. Sometimes
w engage in these combats, and sometimes a
ole district. When the latter happens to be the
e, both men and women wrestle, and the females
always honoured with wrestling first. The
e visitors of that part of the world inform us, that
queen excels in this amusement; and when
women of any district are victorious, they
mediately strike up a dance. The queen usually
ermines the number of falls which shall ascertain
victory, nor do the vanquished manifest the
st dissatisfaction. It is true, indeed, that in
sequence of the warmth of the female temper,
women usually bear their disappointment
rse than the men, and exhibit stronger signs of
ger at being overcome. When any one throws
antagonist, he walks round the spectators, clap-
g his hands, and the vanquished party retires in
nce.

feats of wrestling are sometimes performed
public entertainment. Captain Cook was en-
ained with one of these upon a visit to a chief.
and his associates were conducted to a court-
d, near the house of the chief, who was placed
e upper extremity of the area, and several of
principal men on each side, who appeared to
he judges of the contest. Ten or twelve com-
nts entered the area; after the usual modes of
lenging they engaged, and each endeavoured
row his antagonist by mere strength. Seizing
other by the hand or some other part of the
y, artfully grappling until one, either by having
reater hold or possessing stronger muscles,
throw the other on his back.

pressed forward.

During these athletic sports, men performed a dance. But n the least notice of each other, the being only engaged to please Equally careful to avoid injury, continued about the space of a circumstance, the Otaheiteans Roman and the European wrestle till the body is injured, if the l away.

The science of defence is g among them, a wound in battle nour, but rather disgrace. From t they are practised in this art. Th ercise at quarter-staff, and soon defending the head and every o body.

The sling constitutes one of the Europe, and those children in imp

fast with their left thumb, and, jumping, swing the sling three times round their heads, holding the left hand grasped on the wrist of the right; and thus they discharge the stone with a force sufficient to enter the bark of a tree at two hundred yards distant, the stone flying at an equal distance from the ground all the way.

But the most delightful amusement must soon be relinquished for another, or the pleasure of amusement is at once destroyed. European boys have their annual and successive sports, and so have the natives of the southern islands. The sling is laid aside, and the bow eagerly seized. Their bows are constructed of porow, and their arrows of small bamboos, painted with toa wood, which is fixed on with bread-fruit gum; the bark of the roava affords them bow-strings:—with these they contend, not at a mark, but for the greatest distance. The bow is never honoured with employment in war, but the sling appears in that destructive science. Since they have used guns from the Europeans, they have become excellent marksmen. It is a singular fact, that, as in more cultivated nations, the sportsman and the hunter have a dress peculiar to that employment, so these islanders have a dress sacred to the game, and never worn but on such an occasion.

The javelin succeeds to the sling and bow. It is from eight to fourteen feet long, and pointed with palm-tree wood. They hold the javelin in the right hand, and pitch it over the fore finger of the left hand, in which position they will hurl it with great exactness against a mark set up at the distance of thirty or forty yards. As one distric in the highlands of Scotland was formerly acc

however, to remark, that the w
contend separately: the wome
men, and the men with men.

Swimming is another bodily e
they are extremely fond. Tho:
vicinity of the sea, or upon the
universally manifest a partiali
The insulated situation of these
employment, which they have
incredible perfection. The chil
almost as soon as they learn to
fore gradually arrive at perfec
in the surf is an amusement in
both sexes, and the entertainme
proportion to the largeness an
surf. This sport is continued f
till they be quite tired: on no o
they make such exertions.

Some use a small board, abou
half broad, formed with a sha

re; but then, they turn about with so rapid a vement, as to dart head foremost through the ve, and ascending on the surface, swim back to place where the surf begins to swell, diving all way through the waves, which are running h violence against the shore. In the course of s amusement, as might naturally be expected, y frequently run against each other:—some- es also they are driven on the shore, and con- erably bruised.

The children arrive at such perfection in swim- ng, that they likewise engage in the same amuse- nt, only choosing a smaller surf; and seldom never receive any injury, except a throw upon beach. It is also astonishing, and scarcely cre- le, that if a shark come in among them, un- prehensive of any danger, they will surround n, and, enclosing him in the surf, force him on re. When the bad weather abates, a westerly nd attended with a heavy swell prevails, ring which time this amusement is generally actised.

The dances of the southern islanders are va- us. That called the evening dance is per- med by women of any age, or any description, o chuse to attend; and their usual place of eting is the cool shade. On such occasions, ey are drest in their best apparel, and their heads corated with wreaths of flowers.

There is another dance termed the *heiva*, per- med by men and women in separate parties.— he women are graceful in their dress, regularly eping time along with the music, both with en hands and their feet. The manner of this nce is accurately represented in Cook's Voyages. d is usually performed by torch-light.

countless blessings of life
had but few calls of necessity
of ingenuity. The first of the
a mechanical nature. Favoura
is, yet there was not wanting
erect a dwelling, that might p
ter from the descending rains an
pest, than either the shady tree
vated rock. Hence the southe
display its strength in the m
building.

Fertile as the soil is, and
spontaneous productions are, y
having a greater quantity of so
the desire of having them in
the usual time of their spontan
would induce the ancient islan
means of cultivating and maturin
plants: hence originated the rud
the science of agriculture. But as
are both few and very feeble th

from this quarter, induced him to attempt another region, and to invent means to lay on the table the fish that swam around him, as he amused himself with imitating that watery race: hence originated both the fishing boat, the fishing hook and line, together with those lamps, and that oil which they burn during the time of their fishing in the night season. For these islanders have this custom in common with the Neapolitans and Maltese; they fish in the night, and repose themselves in the day; and also, like them, burn torches of the cocoa-nut while engaged in it. The insulated situation of this people would likewise at a very early period suggest the advantage of visiting the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands; and these visits would become more frequent as avarice and the love of power prompted to martial contendings. Hence originated the destructive art of war: nor is it difficult to conceive, that the more violent passions of the human mind, being once embroiled, would suddenly force into the field of battle all the former productions of honourable invention. The various disappointments in military enterprises would induce to strengthen, enlarge, and polish the canoe, and to sharpen the javelin and the arrow; repeated successes would lead to new attempts: the martial productions of enemies would also soon be employed against themselves by the opposite power.

By a similar process of the mind would the various mechanical arts either originate or advance in improvement; and their frequent intercourse with Europeans, as well as the use of their mechanical instruments, will greatly tend to accelerate the progress of these arts among them.

of the science of arithmetic ; could not ascertain their meth When they spoke of time t *malama*, which signifies *the mo* thirteen of these moons, beg they are expired. This fact prove, that they have some year; but these gentlemen how they computed their mont equal to the year,—as they sai consisted of twenty-nine days the moon was invisible bein rience, however, shows, that ledge of the prevailing weath expected, and also the fruits th different seasons.

The sciences which have for diate object the cultivation o are rather in a ruder state.

Language is the medium of

one another, upon all the various occurrences be
tween man and man.

The names of surrounding objects would firs
obtain, and next to these the more common ne
cessaries of life and the more common topics o
conversation. Correspondent to these remarks
the language of the Southern islanders is ver
contracted, and abounds chiefly in the names o
persons and things.

The specimens of their language conveyed t
us by those who have visited these islands show
that it is soft, abounding with vowels, and of eas
pronunciation. The contracted use of language
or rather the scanty portion of ideas which are i
circulation among them, has evinced the fact, tha
few of their nouns or verbs are declinable; but fu
ture improvement will probably remove that de
fect. We are, however, informed, that Captai
Cook and his companions as well as those wh
have visited them since their time, found mean
to make themselves mutually understood.

When the other sciences, the knowledge o
which is conveyed by means of language, arriv
at greater maturity in these islands, the languag
will undergo considerable improvements: nor
the period, we hope, far distant, when these sha
flourish in those long-neglected regions, and th
progress of knowledge unfold numerous facts i
the human constitution hitherto undiscovered.

The science of medicine bears an exact pro
portion to the other sciences. Observations an
numerous facts prove, that the natural and rud
state is the most favourable for health, and ther
are many parts of Europe where the physicia
and the surgeon are not found, nor their absenc
often deplored. A hardy race living on the sea

them.

The condition of the southern
that of the northern inhabitants of t
viously to the arrival of Europeans
A temperate climate, a regular mo
frequent use of vegetables, and t
of animal food, tended to preserve
vigorate the constitution. Their
frequent bathing have also the
though, perhaps, in some instances
is carried beyond the bounds of pru
strength of the human frame.

But, alas! the case of these
islanders is sadly changed, and
ing and depopulating diseases loud
dical aid. Intermitting fevers, co
prevail, occasioned partly by the
ther, and partly by the pernicious n
when exceeding warm. When th
cal, and their naked heads are exp
vindicular beams, they sometir

The direful ague also prevails, and is generally fatal, because here is no medicine for its effectual cure. In consequence of their exertions in wrestling, jumping, and lifting, they are subject to grievous ruptures. The glands behind the ears often swell and suppurate, leaving large scars similar to the king's evil. To these they apply no other cure but that of washing. Their active dispositions will not permit them to stay in the house, if they be able to stand upon their feet; nor can any admonition prevail upon them to apply a poultice of any kind, from the prevailing superstition, that none must pass the sacred ground with their heads covered, or any thing above their shoulders. Another circumstance operates to induce them to neglect all medical aid, which is their supposition that no disease attacks them by imprudence or intemperance, but is the just punishment of their divinity for some offence: the natural consequence is, that they trust more to the prayers of priests, than to the medicine of physicians. Their own vigorous constitutions and their natural operations, however, sometimes produce astonishing cures.

The writer of the voyage of the Duff narrates, that "One man had received a musket ball, which passed through his breast and shoulder-blade: another had his arm broken by a ball; a third received it as he was stooping; it passed through his thigh, entered his breast, and came out behind his collar-bone: several others were dreadfully smashed with stones; one had his upper-jaw broken inward, with the loss of six or seven teeth, and a part of the bone—and yet all recovered surprisingly soon, without any application. All bandages they abominate, and can

shorts to crawl to the water, fre
restrains them: this often bring
and mortification, where there c
no danger. Some bear the sc
stingray spear passing through
are recovered. A broken arm i
pletely restored by bamboo splin
their going about with it in a sli

"Our surgeon, in his visits t
of the island, added to this catalo
tiasis, which he observed of a
one man's leg being swelled as
body; yet he continued going
hardly one of the chiefs but is af
cular diseases, and many like le
foot, occasioned by drinking the
regard this as an honourable dist
the yava skin rather than a dise
in the rainy season, considerable
their eyes; and their children ar
a tetterous eruption which co

The late visitors narrate, that they beheld many miserable objects with horrid and foul ulcers, carious bones, lost limbs, and in the last stage of consumption. Some are separated from their families in an out-house or shed, and not permitted to touch any provisions but what are brought them. Their nearest relations shun them; and though they are not abandoned to starve, they are actually permitted to rot alive.

The cure of this fatal and disgusting disease is earnestly to be wished by every friend of humanity; and it is with peculiar pleasure we add, that every exertion is making to prepare medical assistance for these afflicted people.

The inhabitants of the Southern Isles display but little ingenuity in the construction of their houses. The common people lodge in huts scarcely sufficient to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. Those of superior rank dwell in more comfortable habitations. The common dwellings are of an oblong form, round at both ends, and the ridge tree is about eighteen feet long. A house of the second order is about twelve feet in height, twenty in breadth, and thirty in length. The houses of the highest order, are in proportion to the taste or wealth of their owners, and some are spacious and considerably elegant.

Their houses resemble European sheds, or hatched roofs, supported by rafters and posts. The floor is raised with earth, gently smoothed, and covered with thick matting. Some have their houses open all round, but they are generally enclosed with strong mats, or branches interwoven in a dexterous manner. Partitions are not in use, yet more decency is observed than

house on board, for the be
those of higher rank, w
night and day.

The canoes called *Pal*
from sixty to seventy fe
very narrow. The native
ing, and sometimes for lo
very useful in landing, a
from the shore in a su
length and high stern, th
the English boats can s
going from one island to
are sometimes a month,
or twenty days; and if
cient provisions with the
longer.

The method of constru
gularly curious. The prin
formed without either
any iron tool. These p

pes, are hatchets of a smooth black stone, an- made of sharks teeth, and rasps composed of rough skin of a fish fastened on flat pieces of d. The same tools are employed for all other ls of work, and except a chissel made of the e of a man's arm, and shells which serve them knives, they have no other instruments.

Their cordage is composed of the fibres of the oa-nut husk, which, though not ten inches long, plait, about the thickness of a quill, to what- length may be required, and roll it up into ; and by twisting these together, form their s of a considerable size. Their fishing lines not inferior to those of Europe, either for ngth or smoothness. Their small hooks are earl shell; but the large ones are only covered it on the back, and the points are generally rtoise shell. With the large ones they catch cores and bonettoes, by putting them to a boo rod, about twelve feet long, with a line e same length. They have also a number of ll seines, some of which are of the most deli- texture.

he general employment of the women is not uing, and it is usually performed in the house. making of cloth is entirely entrusted to their ; and this article is the chief manufacture of eitee. The bark of the mulberry, the bread- and a tree which bears some resemblance to West-Indian wild fig-tree are employed for purpose. From the first of these is manufac- the finest cloth, which is seldom worn but by of high rank. The second sort is made from read-fruit tree; the third of that tree which nbles the wild fig: and it is a singular fact the last of these, though coarsest, is scarcest

spread out upon plantain leaves
three layers over one another, ca
make it of an equal thickness i
this state it is allowed to remain
when it adheres so strongly, tha
the ground without breaking. T
finished, it is laid on a smooth
with an instrument made for tha
compact heavy wood called *Etoa*
is about fourteen inches long, a
cumference, of a quadrangular s
the four sides is marked with lon
or furrows, differing in this par
is a regular gradation in the wi
the grooves on each of the sides,
not containing more than ten of
the finest side above fifty.

The progress of this manufact
They begin with that side of th
grooves are deepest and widest,

s cloth is capable of being rendered very
by bleaching, and also may be died red, yel-
rown, or black. The first of these colours is
dingly beautiful, and equal, if not superior,
in Europe. The red is formed from a mix-
f the juices of two vegetables, neither of
separately used produces the same effect.
is people also excel the Europeans in manu-
ing various kinds of matting. During the
season, they wear the finest kind of it, and
se the coarse kind to sleep on. They excel
basket or wicker work, which both men
omen frequently make of different patterns.
ey make ropes and lines of all sizes of the
f the Poerou tree, and their nets for fishing
rought of these lines; of the fibres of the co-
ut they make thread, with which they fasten
canoes: the sizes of these are various ac-
ng to their respective uses. Their fishing
are made of a kind of nettle that grows in
nountains, and are sufficiently strong for
very large fish; in which art the inha-
s of this part of the globe display great inge-

nong the southern islands the sphere of agri-
e is very contracted, yet according to its ex-
it is in very tolerable perfection. In those
where spontaneous productions afford food
e inhabitants, agricultural exertions are very
; but where the inhabitants live upon cul-
d roots and nursed fruits, they are more vi-
s. In the management of yams and plan-
, considerable ingenuity is displayed: small
are first dug for their reception; and they
wards root up the surrounding grass.
hen they plant their vegetables, they observe

roundish compressed nut, called
smaller one bearing an oval nut,
triangular kernels. There is an
Kappe, which is regularly plant
plots. The *Mawhaha*, the yams
usually interspersed among other
cane is planted in small spots, and
It often grows spontaneously, o
any in the Indies; and if cultiva
bably grow both longer and riche
make little use of it, unless to ch
travelling. So negligent are the
valuable plant, that when it gro
on fire to clear the land. The m
the cloth is made, has a large sp
growth, and is kept very clean.
is commonly planted in rows cl
sides of the fields. The cabba
the mountains, but to no great p
natives seldom use it.

MAR 3 0 1944